FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 23, 1845. [NO. 1490.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

REVIEW REVIEWED.

A PAMPHLET of 36 pages, by Rev. A. B. Smith, in reply to the Rev. R. Furman. For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale, and also at the Store of S. W. Neal, Wadesborough. Price 15 cts.

Also, the Pamphlet of which the above is a defence, by the same author, containing 112 pages. Price 25 cents. Dec'r 16

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

Consisting in part of

Super blue, black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vestings; ditto Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino Shirts; Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of Coat and Vest Binding; Cord and Buttons; Canvass and Padding; brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Lawns; col'd and white Cambric Muslins; grass Lawn Cambric, Hemstitch, and Silk Handkerchiefs; Alpacas; Thibet and Indiana Cloth, for Ladies' cloaks; Muslin and supr. French Cashmere de-Laines; plain black Grosde-Swiss and figured Grosde-Nap Silks; rich Prints; Lisle Edging; bobinet, wire and blond Quilling; Piping; Gimps; Italian Sewings; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Mitts; super black and col'd kid Gloves; ditto silk, merino, and cotton ditto; white and black and ribbed Hose; ditto merino Persian ditto; cashmere, merino, Thibet, and other Shawls; work Boxes; toilet Glasses; shell, twist, tuck, and side Combs; jet, shovel, and hair Pins; super Needles, Pins, Scissors; taffeta and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES HARD WARE CROCKERY

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods having been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, (consequently at reduced prices,) will be sold LOW for Cash, or charged to those who will pay cash when called on.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 casks prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, (M.) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, viz—

The Lot, with Dwelling and other outhouses, situated on Gillespie street, joining John W. Sandford and others, known as the Holliday Lot. Also,

One vacant Lot on Bow street, joining Duncan McNeill on the East.

TERMS—A credit of 6 and 12 months,—Bonds with good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.
Dec. 14, 1845. 89ts

OYSTERS.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangements for a regular supply of

Fresh Norfolk OYSTERS,

Will supply Families with the very best the Market affords, at the UNION HOUSE, 4 doors above Liberty Point.

EDBERT BISHOP.
Dec. 14, 1845. 89-3w

65 BUSHELS Northern and Country APPLES,
500 lbs. assorted CANDIES,
3 boxes LEMONS,
3 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

A fine lot of ORANGES, on board of the boat, expected up to-day.
Dec. 16, 1845. 89-3w

SMITH & GAUSE,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

Dr. E. M. HALL

WOULD acquaint the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that business of importance requires his absence for a few weeks. Dr. Hall would return his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement that has been extended to him, and hopes on his return to still continue to merit their confidence and patronage. He would also state, that he intends laying in a new supply of materials and many new instruments, which will materially facilitate his operations and render them much less painful to the patient.

Dec. 12, 1845. 89-2w

Wanted Immediately.

THE Subscriber wishing to turn his attention to the Turpentine business, is anxious to engage the services of some man who has had competent experience, to carry on the business, and also the Coopering business. A man with a small family will be preferred. And to such a person, a liberal compensation will be offered.

Any person wishing to offer their services, can apply personally to the Subscriber, near Queensdale P. O., Robeson County, N. C., on Little Pedee.

ALEXANDER McRAE.
December 12, 1845. 89-3w

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Saw and Grist MILL, in connexion with a fine tract of LAND, containing 4000 acres, well timbered, and affording a splendid range for hogs and cattle, with many other advantages. This Land is situated on the head waters of Black Mingo Creek, Williamsburg District, S. C., within three miles of tide navigation, and has the advantage of a good road to the landing. It is admirably adapted to the getting of Tow Timber, Tar and Turpentine; also Heading and Staves for Rice barrels. Any person wishing to embark in either of the above branches of business, would do well to purchase. Terms will be made easy.

Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to the Subscriber at his residence. Communications addressed to China Grove Post Office.

JOHN GORDON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 89-2w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.—In Equity.

Frances Kirk vs. Jonathan Bell and others.

Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Ira Bell and Edith Bell his wife, Henry Rennels and wife Nancy, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to be and appear before his Honor, at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. H. Treadwell, Clerk and Master in our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 1st Monday in September, A. D. 1845.

89-pd] J. H. TREADWELL, *C. M. E.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1845.

James Wood *vs.* James Blount, Guardian of David Wood.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IN this case, it appearing that William Wood, Joseph Wood, Ann Hatten, wife of Lewis Hatten, and some of the heirs of Mary Singletary, who are Defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying them to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to answer and plead, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1845, and of American Independence the 70th year.

Issued 13th Dec. 1845.

89] SHD. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening, in the new Brick Store joining T. S. Lutterloh, an extensive and well assorted

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

Comprising almost every article suitable for the Country Trade, among which will be found,

20 HHDS. New Orleans, St. Croix, and Porto Rico SUGAR.
15 bbls. & boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugars,
150 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 ditto Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
15 bhds. Crockery and Glassware,
25 bbls. green Copperas,
100 lbs. best Indigo,
100 kegs White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 lbs. Putty,
25 boxes Brown Soap,
10 ditto Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Windsor and Fancy Chairs,
1000 yards Wool and Cotton Carpeting,
50 Demijohns,
150 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper,
20 ditto French Letter Paper,
50 ditto Wrapping ditto,
20 boxes assorted Candies,
20 bbls. Apple Brandy,
1 cask pure French Brandy,
5 ditto Jin. ditto ditto,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
100 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards,
50 cases assorted Shoes,
35 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
20 dozen Water Proof Hats,
250 pairs Trace Chains,
1000 lbs. Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
2 bales Shoe Thread & Bagging Twine,
60 dozen Curry Combs,
20 boxes Tea,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
4000 lbs. assorted Castings.

ALSO, a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, a great variety of Fancy Articles, a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests and Pantaloons.

LIKEWISE,

An assortment of Looking Glasses, Brushes, Pails, Buckets and Brooms, Snuff, Crackers, Lemon and Soda Biscuit, Cigars, Chapman's Strops, Slates, Collins' Axes, Cut Tacks, Bonnets, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, Spices, Fancy Cologne, Olives, Capers, Almonds, Salt, Iron,—in fact a more general Stock of Goods than has usually been offered in this market. These Goods are all NEW, and having been purchased in New York and Philadelphia principally for Cash, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on credit to punctual customers.

The Public are invited to call and examine.—Goods will be found at prices sufficiently moderate to induce purchases.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
November 1, 1845. 83tf

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE DARLINGTON HOTEL will be sold at public Outcry on the first Monday in January next. To a purchaser offering good security, the terms will be liberal. The above Property is situated in the most central part of the Town of Darlington, S. C., and has attached to it two Stores, now under rent of $160. To an enterprising man, the above Property is very desirable.

For further particulars, apply to either of the Subscribers.

BRIGHT WILLIAMSON.
CYRUS BACOT.
E. W. CHARLES.
Darlington, S. C., Dec. 1, 1845. 88-3w

TOWN BAKERY.

MRS. E. NEETZEL

RETURNS her most grateful thanks to the friends of her late husband, and others who have befriended her in her bereavement, for their kind attendance and assistance, and begs to assure them all, from the bottom of her heart, that while her life is vouchsafed, her gratitude for their kind offices will be unceasing.

She also begs to inform them, and the public generally, that she has taken the frame house nearly opposite to Mr. George McNeill's, and formerly occupied by her late husband, where she has resumed the business of **BAKING**, in all its branches, and will be happy to furnish her old customers and others with Fresh BREAD, and all other articles in her line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Wedding and other fine CAKES furnished for Parties.

YEAST of the best quality at all times.
Nov'r 18, 1845. 85-6w

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

100 KEGS Pure and Extra WHITE LEAD, and other PAINTS,
Carriage Springs,
Axles and Stump Joints,
Steel Spades and Shovels,
Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 4, 1845. 88-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscribers by Daniel McNeill, will be sold on Friday the 2d of January next, at the late residence of said McNeill, six miles South of Fayetteville, FOUR THOUSAND, or upwards ACRES OF LAND, lying on Big and Little Rockfish, embracing some Swamp Lands, part of which is already drained, and supposed to be of unsurpassed fertility.

To those desirous of engaging in the Lumber or Turpentine business, the facilities afforded are rarely equalled, as a great portion of the Lands are well Timbered, embracing several Mill sites of excellent quality, and being at their furthest points within 3 miles of Big Rockfish Creek.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, SIX YOUNG NEGROES of various sizes, Two Horses, a Library of Books, &c.

Terms, 6 months credit. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required of purchasers.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, } Trustees.
HECTOR McNEILL, }
Dec. 3, 1845. 88-ts

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, at December Term, 1845, of Cumberland County Court, received Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel McNeill, dec'd, hereby notify those having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, } Adm'rs.
HECTOR McNEILL, }
Dec. 3, 1845. 88-4w

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the Contributionship Fire Insurance Company of New York, continue to take risks against loss or damage by Fire.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-3m

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he is prepared to supply any quantity of Apple Trees, of which he has Forty choice varieties at his Nursery in Randolph county, 10 miles South of Greensborough, near the road leading to Asheborough by way of Parsons' Mill. Trees from 3½ to 6 feet high; price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery. Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address the Subscriber at "New Market, Randolph county, N. C."—postage paid.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.
Nov'r 1845. 88-4w

Roundshaves,

Also, BOXING AXES,
For Turpentine Getters, for sale by

WM. E. KIRKPATRICK.
Nov. 29, 1845. 88-3w

Colporteur's BOOK Depository!

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD AND SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HYMN BOOKS AND TRACTS,

For sale at the Store of GEO. McNEILL.
December 1845. 88-4w

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

NEW BOOKS, AND MUSIC.

SIMON Suggs, and other Tales, by the "Chickasaw man" of Alabama, 50 cents; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Marion Raymond, 13; Alice Ray, 13; Bosom Friend, 25; Author's Daughter, 13; Wandering Jew, complete, 60; Whewell's Morality, being vols. 1 and 2 of Harper's New Miscellany, 50 c. vol.; Nos. 38, 39, and 40 of Harper's Pictorial Bible, 25; Barnes's Notes; The Psalmist; Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading; a variety of new and cheap Piano Music; Stewart's Stable Economy; Murrell; Banker's Wallets, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Smith's Grammar and Arithmetic; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Key to Pike; Emerson's Arithmetics; Worcester's Geography and Ancient Atlas; Cowper's Task; &c. &c. &c.

Just received.

E. J. HALE.

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

$35,294!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 19 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 27th, 1845.

GRAND SCHEME.

$35,294, 12,000, 6,000, 3,000, 2,073, 75 Prizes of 1,000, 140 Prizes of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $10.—Halves $5.—Quarters $2 50.—

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$140	00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	70	00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	35	00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
November 29, 1845. 87-3w

SALAMANDER SAFE for sale.

A SMALL second hand Safe, for sale low if applied for immediately.

E. J. HALE.
Nov. 8.

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PEOPLE.

A writer in the Petersburg *Intelligencer* expresses very correct sentiments in regard to the practice so common with many of sending abroad for articles which they need because a small saving in price may be made by it. These small savings result in a general loss in the end; that may be relied on. If our own mechanics and merchants are passed by, and those of other places sustained, how is a home prosperity to be promoted? We copy a part of the article referred to.

"What do our people do? When they want a barrel of flour, they must send to Richmond. If they want a new hat, suit of clothes, a pound of tea, or a bonnet for the wife, they must send to Philadelphia or New York. A few days since the writer of this saw a demijohn of brandy, just arrived from New York, marked to a prominent citizen of this place. Also a box of loaf sugar for another citizen no less prominent. Is this the mode of getting tenants for our houses? Recently a wholesale dealer in certain wares and merchandise stepped into a store for a pound of tea—he only wanted a small quantity—he "always sent to Philadelphia for *his* tea." That gentleman will doubtless soon have to advertise a store to rent—suitable for dry goods or groceries. Need I comment on this?

"Why, sir, would you believe it, that there are several families here, who deal almost altogether at the North. The gentlemen of the Needle and Scissors line, the Broadway Tailors, come here frequently and fit our citizens out in fashionable style! Have we no Tailors here who rent our houses, pay Doctors, Lawyers, and Schoolmasters? And can't you get as handsome and cheap clothes here, as they can furnish? Only yesterday, I was told of another "wise one" who now has a store house untenanted, who went to Richmond and bought *a piece of linen*, because he thought it much cheaper. Can that "wise one" expect his house to be occupied, while he and so many others pursue this custom? I might enumerate more cases, Mr. Editor, but it is useless. Your readers doubtless will be content with these. I know that every one has a right to use his money as he pleases, and to purchase his supplies where he pleases; but if that person is a property holder, merchant, physician, lawyer, or of other profession or business, he had better reflect a little before he does the like again."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 23, 1845.

HARD RUN FOR COPY.—Since Monday morning last, up to the time of this present writing, (Friday,) we have not been blessed with the sight of a solitary paper or letter from any point North of Raleigh! The mails have failed four days in succession, and for all that we know to the contrary, the Cars have not once arrived in Raleigh during all that time. As may be supposed, this subjects an Editor to great inconvenience. He cannot tell whether war has been declared, the Tariff repealed, or Texas admitted. He must either resort to his old papers for "something to go upon," or "draw upon his imagination for his facts." A Locofoco Editor would of course do the latter, and he could thus supply his "devil" with whole columns of copy. *We* choose rather to dive into our last week's papers, and see if we can't bring up something fit to fill our outside pages, which must be prepared for the press on Friday. So here goes.

A friend suggests that we had better prepare a moral essay, in the absence of all sorts of news. The only subject we feel like writing on just now is, the mails; and we fear that any essay we should write on that subject would be rather an *immoral* one.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature adjourned on the 15th, after a session of only three weeks, in which only 24 laws were passed. Both the shortness of the session, and the small amount of legislation, are strange enough in these days of long talks and over-much law making.

Among the laws passed is one to abolish the punishment of death for Forgery and Counterfeiting. Another to legalize the Botanic or Thomsonian system. And three to incorporate Manufacturing Companies. It is remarkable as to these last, that they have received much more liberal charters than the Locofocos in North Carolina or any other State will grant to such companies.

The Bill to prevent the Professors of the South Carolina College from leaving the State, except in certain cases, was indefinitely postponed. The Bills to give the election of Electors of President and Vice President to the people, to abolish Brigade Encampments, and to appropriate $30,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the drought in certain Districts, were lost.

THE PENITENTIARY QUESTION.

Though rather in favor of the erection of a Penitentiary,—from motives of humanity, and for the sake of making punishments for crime certain, which are now very uncertain, in consequence of the indisposition of juries to enforce our rather sanguinary code,—we are disposed that every one should count the cost before the building is commenced. We therefore copy the following statement laid before the present Senate of Georgia, showing the cost of the Penitentiary of that State, from first to last:—

IN SENATE OF GEORGIA—*Dec.* 10.

The President announced a communication from the Treasurer, in answer to a call of Senate, for a statement of all the moneys drawn on account of the Penitentiary, from its organization to the present time. The following is the statement rendered:

Appropriated in	1812 to erect building,	$10,000
	1813	5,000
	1814	6,000
	1815	10,000
	1816	25,000
	1817	29,000
	1818	30,000
	1819	25,000
	1820	4,000
	1822 defraying expens.	10,000
	1823	10,000
	1824	10,000
	1825	10,000
	1826	10,000
	1827	10,000
	1828	5,000
	1829	5,000
	1830	3,000
	1831	8,000
	1832	12,500
	1833	5,000
	1834	8,300
	1835	5,000
	1836	5,000
	1837	15,000
	1838	10,000
	1839	3,000
	1840	20,000
	1841	10,000
	1842	9,500
	1843 to pay its debts,	32,000
	1844-'5 rebuild & sup.	10,323
	Total,	$370,523

Gentlemen, Pay Up!—Some writer remarks that—"Man owes woman a vast moral debt, which has been accumulating both in principal and interest since the foundation of the world, and unless he soon begins to liquidate it in some shape, he will become a bankrupt in the eyes of Heaven." We should like the writer, (remarks the New Orleans *Delta*,) to point out where instalments are receivable.

Liberality.—A young lad lost his arm last week at Lowell, by its becoming entangled in the machinery. A present of thirty-three hundred dollars was made up for him—three hundred of which were given by the Company, and three thousand by the hands employed.

Liquors whose basis is alcohol, are sugared poisons, from which the venders get their living, and the consumers their death.

S. CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

Charleston District—R. J. Boyd, P. E.

Charleston.—Cumberland—S. Leard.
Trinity—Whitefoord Smith.
Bethel—C. H. Pritchard.
St. James—J. W. Kelly.
German Mission—D. Derrick.
W. M. Wightman, Editor So. Chr. Advocate.
Black Swamp—B. English, D. D. Cox.
Walterboro'—H. Bass, U. S. Bird.
Orangeburg—C. A. Crowell, H. F. Porter.
Cypress—T. E. Ledbetter, H. A. Bass.
Cooper River—R. J. Limehouse.

Missions.

Savannah River—A. J. Green, J. Warnock.
Edisto, Jehosse and Fenwick Islands—C. Wilson, J. L. Shuford.
Beaufort and Pocotaligo—W. C. Kirkland, R. P. Franks.
Combahee and Ashepoo—J. R. Coburn, A. P. Avant.
Cooper River—A. Nettles.
Pon Pon—S. P. Taylor.

Cokesbury Dist.—H. A. C. Walker, P. E.

Cokesbury—P. A. M. Williams, J. W. Wightman.
Edgefield—W. J. Jackson, J. M. Carlisle.
Pendleton—C. McLeod.
Greenville Station—W. T. Capers.
" Circuit—A. B. McGilvray.
Union—W. A. McSwain, S. H. Brown.
Laurens—W. S. Haltom, W. M. Kerr, Sup.
Newberry—J. L. Potter, J. O. A. Connor.
Pickens—M. Eaddy.
Paris Mountain—J. C. McDaniel.
Flatwoods Mission—G. W. Moore.

Columbia Dist.—N. Talley, P. E.

Columbia—W. Capers.
Barnwell—A. M. Chreitzberg, D. McDonald.
Columbia Circuit—S. H. Miller. (One to be supplied.)
Camden—C. Taylor.
Santee—W. P. Monzon, P. R. Hoyle.
Sumterville—S. Townsend.
Darlington—J. Watts, P. W. McDaniel.
Lancaster—J. M. Bradley.
Winnsboro'—P. G. Bowman, W. G. Connor.

Missions.

St. Matthews'—E. L. King.
Congaree—W. Martin.
Wateree—J. W. Wellborne, L. M. Little.
Pee Dee—Williamson Smith.

Wilmington District—C. Betts, P. E.

Wilmington—S. W. Capers.
Smithville—W. Crook.
Conwayboro'—H. E. Ogburn, J. M. Richardson.
Bladen—S. D. Laney, W. M. Lee.
Georgetown—A. M. Forster.
Marion—C. Murchison, W. H. Fleming.
Black River—J. R. Pickett, S. M. Green.

Missions.

Santee—W. C. Patterson, T. W. Farrow.
Black River and Pee Dee—C. S. Walker.
Waccamaw—J. A. Minnick, W. Carson.
Sampit—G. R. Talley.
Cape Fear—M. C. Turrentine.

Cheraw District—J. Stacy, P. E.

Cheraw—H. M. Mood.
Fayetteville—A. M. Shipp.
Rockingham—D. J. Simmons.
Bennettsville—H. H. Durant.
Chesterfield—M. A. McKibben.
Wadesborough—T. Huggins, J. Gallichat.
Centre—W. L. Pegues.
Montgomery—A. H. Richardson, J. Parker.
Deep River—A. McCorquodale.
Fayetteville Circuit—D. W. Seale.
Pleasant Grove—J. McMackin.
Cheraw Mission—M. Robbins.

Lincolnton Dist.—W. A. Gamewell, P. E.

Charlotte Station—W. Barringer.
Charlotte Circuit—L. Searbrough, R. Taylor.
Concord—J. H. Zimmerman, W. Clark.
Lincolnton—T. S. Daniel, J. H. Chandler.
Yorkville—J. A. Porter.
Spartanburg—Jos. H. Wheeler, P. F. Kisler.
Rutherfordton—D. G. McDaniel.
Shelby—M. Puckett.
Catawba—S. W. Daves.
Morganton—S. Jones.
Lenoir—T. W. Postell.

The next Conference will be held at Charleston, S. C.

The following resolutions were passed at the close of S. C. Conference M. E. Church South:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be respectfully tendered to the inhabitants of Fayetteville, for the very kind and hospitable manner in which they have entertained us during our stay among them.

Resolved, That we tender our grateful thanks to the Ministers and Members of our sister Churches in this town, who have invited us to occupy their Pulpits.

Resolved, That these resolutions be read from the Pulpit of the M. E. Church on next Sabbath morning, and that they be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

In that part of the President's Message where he treats of what he calls the Constitutional Treasury, he in one case uses language so disingenuous, not to say purposely deceptious, that it ought not to pass without notice. It is this: "The late Bank of the United States proved to be faithless. The State Banks which were afterwards employed, (as depositories,) were faithless." Now the *National* Bank of the United States did not prove faithless; never did the Government lose a cent by it. The *Pennsylvania* Bank of the United States, a State Institution, must then be the one meant. And here is the artifice:—it is spoken of as a *National* Institution; the late Bank of the United States is named, and then it is said, the *State* Banks which were afterwards employed, &c. Thus conveying the impression that the "late Bank of the United States" was not a State Bank, when in fact it was.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Conscience.—An anonymous person has sent $100 to Wm. D. Coolidge, Esq. of Boston, as money due Mr. C.'s father's estate sixteen years ago. The letter is postmarked Washington, D. C.

The Sag Harbor Corrector says that the wife of William Sherwood, died in that village on Saturday, from the effects of fright experienced at the late great fire at that place.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

There are so many points of Mr. Polk's Message exposed to attacks, and so entirely vulnerable, that we look to see some severe assaults upon his positions. Mr. Polk will learn, perhaps, before the close of the present session of Congress, that a man seldom repents of what he does not say; and he is often called on to repent of saying too much. If Mr. Polk had, in the anti-tariff portion of his Message, confined himself to a mere utterance of opinion, that the present tariff was wrong, that another mode of levying duties was preferable, he would only have incurred the censure of those who held opinions variant from his; but he undertook to argue, and to assert facts upon which arguments were based. Here the President went beyond his depth. He is not conversant with the operation of the tariff, its effects on trade generally, and especially upon the economy of the factory; and, unfortunately, he had not discretion sufficient to avoid uttering for facts, what he had heard as a common rumor. For example, the Message asserts as follows;

"While it (viz:—the tariff of 1842,) protects the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and increases his profits, it does not benefit the operative or laborer in his employment, whose wages have not been increased by it."

Here is an assertion direct and positive. The President of the United States has come into the arena, to discuss the tariff question with the people, and he boldly asserts for a fact what undoubtedly, if correct, might favor his argument. But is his naked, unqualified statement correct? We have not acquaintance enough with the details of business in a manufactory, to follow the whole through the different parts, but let us take the following, which is part of a letter to the editor of this paper:

"When the Compromise Tariff came to the bottom of the distributive sliding scale, some manufacturers, who survived the "*depletion*," hoped to continue by reduction of wages, and so continued for a short time; but finally surrendered to their foreign competitors, under the baneful influence of British legislation in our American Congress. From that period to 1842, the besom of destruction swept nine-tenths of the manufactures of Pennsylvania out of the owners' hands. The wages of the operatives were reduced from time to time, until they were finally all discharged, and thrown out of all employment, without any chance of employment from the agriculturists, as their best market was destroyed in the prostration of the manufacturers. The wages then were seven cents per hundred hanks for cotton mule spinning; but the tariff of 1842, called all who were not before ruined into existence, and the wages of operatives rose from seven to twelve cents per hundred; and now stands at an average among all the operatives of forty-five to fifty per cent. advance."

Here, then, Mr. Polk's *fact* is met. It is met and refuted, indeed, at every corner. Not a laborer but will tell you that his business is improved, if there is an increased demand for his labor, even if there is no increase in price; but every body knows that the demand governs the price, at least that prices increase with the demand for labor, if they have fallen with the diminution of demand.

The President has been very unfortunate in his assertion, and has greatly injured his argument. We repeat it, that being ignorant of the state of business, he should have forborne assertions. Of course, we will not admit the thought, that the President of the United States was aware of the exact state of affairs when he wrote the sentence which we have commented on. But there are times in a nation, when a want of a knowledge of what is right is scarcely preferable to a determination to do wrong. But while we thus select a line or two of the Message for comment, we respectfully ask our country readers to ponder upon their import, and decide whether the President's assertion is correct, and whether their interests are to be promoted by the destruction of the tariff act of 1842.

U. S. Gazette.

Mr. C. P. VAN NESS, late Collector of the port of New York, has settled his accounts with the Treasury Department, and received a receipt for the balance due the Government, being forty-seven cents in a running account of some twenty millions of dollars.

New Roofing.—A writer in the Boston Courier, thus notices the completion of some stores in that city:

"Two enterprizing builders have erected at the head of Foster's Wharf on Broad street, five large stores, and covered them with bricks instead of slate, from necessity rather than from choice; for their great depth, about one hundred feet, would have required thirty feet elevation for a pitched roof. About eighty feet of these roofs have a small descent, just enough to shed the water. We are thus indebted to accident for an important improvement—a real fire-proof-roof—all the more important, considering the growing compactness of our city buildings.—These roofs are made very stiff and double-boarded, then covered with tarred paper laid on with hot pitch, shingle fashion, three thicknesses. This operation makes them perfectly tight; but to protect them from fire, and the action of the elements, bricks are laid over the whole, bedded in hot pitch, which rises between the joints, and meets a coat of sand, forming a solid mass, and looks like our best sidewalks, but smoother and with smaller joints. The bricks were made for the purpose, about one and a quarter inch think."

A Modest Lover.—A crack-brained man, who was slighted by the females, very modestly asked a young lady, "if she would let him spend the evening with her?"—"No," she angrily replied, "that's what I won't." "Why," replied he, "you needn't be so fussy; I didn't mean this evening, but some *stormy* one when I can't go *anywhere else.*"

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

OREGONIANA.

This subject is every day becoming more contradictory and perplexed. The last N. Y. *Albion* says that Great Britain cannot and ought not to accept the 49th degree as the boundary, for that the country to the North of that line is barren and worthless. Mr. Benton in a speech of two years ago, maintained that the Northern was far the best part of Oregon—Mr. McDuffie pronounced the whole territory to be the most sterile and impracticable part of the universal Globe, and said if he had a son who was good for nothing else, he would "locate" him in Oregon.

Mr. Polk says the "title of the U. S. to Oregon is clear and unquestionable." Sir Robert Peel says the "right of England to Oregon is clear and undeniable." The *Mercury* and some other sensible folk, maintain and prove that neither country has any title at all, either clear or cloudy.

The Washington *Union* exclaims—"THE WHOLE OF OREGON OR NONE,"—and echo answers "none!"

Not less perplexed is the diplomatic position of the two countries. Some maintain that Mr. Packenham broke off the negotiations; others that Mr. Polk did it;—while the *National Intelligencer* has shown much ingenuity in proving that it is not broken off at all—that it is only, as Gov. Marcy says of the fortress on Pea Patch Island, "arrested" and "suspended."

Again, complaints are made that the British Minister was not politely treated in rejecting his proposal of compromise the very day it was received,—while he on the other hand is represented to have given an abrupt and discourteous reply to the American proposal—in short, on one side and the other, the parties are charged with biting their thumbs at each other. We have read the correspondence, and to our taste, it is perfectly courteous from beginning to end.

While on this point of international politeness in the manner of getting up a fight, we give place to the following anxious inquiries from a correspondent.

Mr. Editor—You will oblige a number of your readers by answering the following question.

Are there any Treaties existing between civilized nations that require three months notice, or to transpire after a declaration of war, before they can attack the seaports or inland towns of the country against which war is declared; or providing against the capturing of their ships of war or merchantmen, at sea at the time of the declaration?

We would like also to learn the usual respect paid to ships or citizens in the ports or country of the power declaring war, and whether the same is extended to her ships and citizens by the power invaded?

The substance of our correspondents's first inquiry seems to be—in a case of war, can the enemy lawfully be blown to the dogs, before he has time to cock his own gun? We are sorry to answer—yes. There is in fact no punctillio—no politeness—no waiting for the word to fire. All you have to do is to pick up your blunderbuss and blaze away. A declaration of war is itself quite unnecessary, and is never made for the sake of the enemy—but to put the neutral world and still more her own people in possession of the fact. No more effectual way can be devised, of letting the enemy know you intend to make war, than to send a large fleet and bombard their cities;—seeing is believing. It is in this way we are very likely to receive the intelligence, in advance of the mail, of a war with England. A New York paper states it as a well known fact that the British Minister immediately sent off copies of the President's Message to all the Commanders of British squadrons in this part of the world. The length of the document may serve to delay the catastrophe for a time—but it is certain not to alleviate the aspect of the dispute.

As to the second head of inquiry—the instant two countries are in a state of war (and it matters not whether this is brought about by a declaration, or by an authorized act of hostility,) the property of citizens of either country in the other is *liable* to seizure and confiscation, and their persons to the treatment of prisoners of war. Thus Napoleon, when war was renewed after the peace of Amiens, captured a multitude of English tourists and kept them in prison till he himself fell into the toils. Such extreme measures, however, are not common and are condemned as an unnecessary aggravation of the calamities of war. There may be cases, however, where this seizure of the persons of alien enemies, would be entirely justifiable,—as when, by residing at large they might act as spies, or by returning home, might convey dangerous intelligence. As for enemies' ships, they are not usually spared at all, because they can all be converted into implements of war, either as privateers or transports. We have answered our correspondent.

There is another perplexity in the Oregon question—and that is, who shall take the initiative,—which nation shall cast the first stone. On our side we have heretofore been in the habit of supposing that England would not commit the absurdity of plunging into war for so contemptible an object as the disputed territory, and consequently that our politicians might safely amuse themselves with taking John Bull by the horns, merely as a manœuvre in domestic politics. The animal does not bear the handling kindly, and now having raised the devil in him, it may be the devil to lay him again. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, has come to a very rational, as well as interesting conclusion, in the following paragraph, with which we end our dissertation.

"The next step now to be taken, will be for Congress to pass a resolution instructing the President to give notice to the British Government to 'annul and abrogate the Convention of 1827;' but you may rest assured that this will not be done until they get the news of how that Government takes the withdrawal of all propositions by the President—and claims all of Oregon. We are in the situation of boys, who have been amusing themselves by throwing pebbles in a hornet's nest, and then cease operations for a while, to see whether they take it kindly—then act as circumstances require—viz: if they come out, run—if not, fire at them again. So with our Congress—the knowing ones will make no farther move until they see what England intends to do—and if they will wait only until Parliament meets, they will not have to pass any such resolve, for the British gov't will put an end to the joint occupation itself."

AGITATING THE COUNTRY.

What our country has most now to deprecate, is the constant state of agitation in which the nation is kept by the party in power. Every thing is kept in an unsettled condition. Mr. Stewart, of Pa., in his speech on the Tariff, in the House of Representatives, on the 9th, hit the nail exactly on the head, when he spoke in this connection, of the efforts now making to break up the present arrangement, with regard to revenue derived from imports. He said:

"Under the compromise law the duties ran down till they reached the point of twenty per cent.; then was the gentleman's Utopia; then, according to the Secretary, the revenue ought to have been abundant: but who had yet forgotten, or could ever forget, what had been then the condition of the Treasury, and of this entire nation! The Treasury was so perfectly bankrupt that it could not borrow one hundred dollars. The States were every where repudiating their debts, and the national character lay prostrate and bleeding. That was the condition, and every body knew it, to which a twenty per cent tariff had brought this land; and yet at this day the first fiscal officer of the Government had the front to recommend a return to that state of things. In our great humiliation and distress the tariff of '42 came in like a delivering angel; it raised and restored the revenue; it replenished a famished Treasury; it brought repudiation into disrepute; it made a bankrupt law useless; it struck the whole country as with the wand of an enchanter, and brought back plenty, and credit, and enterprise, and hope, and public character. Why then disturb it? What mischief had it done? The Secretary deprecated agitation, but who agitated the country? *It was the Secretary himself and his friends.*"

Yes, and the "Secretary and his friends," we are afraid, will not cease their "agitation," until they effect great mischief to all the interests of the country.

Alexandria Gazette.

The Military Preparations in England.—"The New York Courier in noticing the extensive preparations making in the dock yards of England, says:—"Beyond all doubt in our mind, they are intended solely to guard against the anticipated contingency of *Louis Phillippe's* death. That event is supposed not to be far distant; and when it takes place, "Young France" and the Prince de Joinville, are expected to give England quite enough to do. By arming for such a contingency England hopes to avoid it; and *hence* her activity in increasing her steam navy."

The Philadelphia Ledger intimates that we have nothing to do in the event of a war *but to whip the English*; and says that if several commercial cities should be burned before we are ready to fight, *we can build them up in five or six years.* No doubt of it in the world. The operation is extremely simple—so is the sawing off of a man's leg—but we must confess to a distaste for this mode of coming to an *understanding.*

North American.

Our Gold Mines.—A letter has been addressed to us by a gentleman residing at one of the Gold Mines in this district, giving information relative to a discovery recently made in the vicinity of Brewer's Mine. It states that on the 19th ult. a small boy, son of A. McInnis, Esq., picked up, near his father's residence, on land which had been nearly exhausted by cultivation, a small white flint rock, weighing 18¼ dwts., showing on the outside a considerable quantity of gold, which was extracted a few days ago, and found to weigh 112 dwts. Our informant represents the gold as the richest and most beautiful specimen he has ever seen, and expressed the opinion that it was detached from a vein reaching the surface near the spot where it was found, which will no doubt prove immensely rich. A small vein, of much value, on the same ridge, has been worked, but not to any great extent, owing to the scarcity of water in the neighborhood.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

The Pee Dee River.—By referring to the proceedings of the Legislature, published in another column, our readers will perceive that a resolution has been passed by the House of Representatives, and sent to the Senate, requiring the Superintendent of Public Works to examine the Great Pee Dee River during the next year, from Cheraw to the head of tide water, and report at the sitting of the next Legislature, the practicability of removing such obstructions as now impede the navigation of said river, and the probable cost of the same. The passage of this resolution will no doubt give pleasure to the citizens of the Pee Dee country generally, and we hope that our next Legislature will promptly appropriate the full amount necessary for the purpose specified in the resolution.

Ib.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.—We see it stated in the Washington correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, that Mr. A. Johnson, of Tenn. a member of the House of Representatives, and a very estimable and intelligent gentleman, was taught by his wife to read since his marriage. He is a tailor by trade, and it is said, yet carries on his business at his shop at home. It is well added that his standing in Congress, is a strong illustration of the excellence of our institutions. Native mind and labor, aided by the opportunities which are at the command of every citizen, have made him what he is. It gives us pleasure always to record such examples. Mr. Johnson may be opposed to us in politics, but that does not prevent us from acknowledging his merits, and feeling interested in his welfare. We do not know him, but a man who displays the energy, industry and intellect that he has, is an honor to the country.—*Alex. Gaz.*

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, of the U. S. Navy, who died at his residence in that city on Wednesday night, in the 63d year of his age. He had been afflicted with a dropsical affection for five or six months previous to his decease.

Smoking Yet.—Five months have now elapsed, and the fire kindled on the 19th of July in the city of New York is still burning: the smouldering ruins still send up a volume of smoke to remind the passer-by of the great fire; while the great vacancy occasioned by the destruction of buildings is fast disappearing.

Whig Meetings.—We publish in this paper the Proceedings of several Whig Meetings, and observe notices for numerous others in the several papers throughout the State.—We hope that in those Counties, in which no steps have yet been taken to put the ball in motion, the Whigs will at once arouse from their supineness, and go to work. A great deal can be done between now and the 12th of January. "A long pull—a strong pull—and a pull all-together."

Raleigh Register.

Snow Storm.—After a tremendous storm of Rain, which lasted for two days, it commenced Snowing in this City, on Monday afternoon last, and continued rapidly until about 10 o'clock at night, when the wind shifted and it ceased. Had the ground been frozen, we should have had an "old fashioned Yankee Snow Storm," such as they *have* had, we presume, at the North.—The Cars from the North, due here on Tuesday morning at break-fast hour, had not arrived when this Paper went to Press? What *has* become of them?—*Raleigh Register.*

The Weather—Country Produce.—During the last ten or twelve days, the weather has been extremely unpleasant. Immense quantities of rain have fallen during that time. A rise, as our country friends term it, in the creeks and rivers, has been the consequence. This is very desirable at all times to the makers of Timber and Naval Stores. It is particularly so at present. For we have had no freshet in most of the navigable streams for months past. Very large quantities of produce have come down in consequence, particularly Naval Stores. We have heard it estimated by gentlemen conversant with the business of the place, that there has been about $150,000 to $200,000 paid for Timber and Turpentine alone, within the last fortnight. This large sum, too, will all go into some three or four counties. What is singular, the price has kept up, notwithstanding these large supplies. The Pine tree has proved a gold mine to our country friends, this season.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Case of William R. Elliott.—The Grand Jury in the U. S. Criminal Court, Washington, D. C. have refused to find a true bill against Wm. R. Elliott, charged with feloniously killing young Kendall last summer. They state that they regarded it as an act of self defence. They found a bill of indictment against Mr. Baily, the companion of Kendall, for assault on Elliott. Elliott was set at liberty by Judge Crawford.

THE DIGNITY OF THE PRESS.

It has become, of late years, too much the custom of those who have control over this mighty Engine—this great fulcrum of the world—the Press—to subvert its powers to base party servility, coarse and low vituperation, and to the promulgation of doctrines and sentiments, alike destructive of good morals, and that high tone of dignity and elevation, which, by its legitimate use, it is destined to inculcate and establish. Instead of being the expounders of great moral truths, and being the great agent for developing and holding up for emulation and patronage the lessons of experience taught in the history of the past, and enforcing upon the world the adoption and improvement of the sublime and invaluable precepts thus obtained—the whole energy, time, and talent of too many who have control of the Press, are devoted to the low and degraded objects of selfishness and malevolence, which can have no other effect than to elicit the supreme contempt and scorn of every high-minded and dignified man.

We speak here of the Newspaper Press of our Country. Liberties are assumed which would not be tolerated by any forensic disputants, engaged in expounding or sustaining their peculiar plans or principles, be they what they might. If at the Bar, the Forum, the Pulpit, or among any other class of public declaimers, resort was made to gross invective, and violent and disgusting tirades of personal abuse against every one with whom they might have occasion to break a lance in debate, would not such a course arouse the just indignation and condemnation of the whole Public? Most undoubtedly. What right, then—with what degree of propriety can Editors assume to themselves, the privilege of laying before their readers the low billingsgate abuse of a contemporary, whose only offence perhaps has been, that he has proved too hard for them in an argument, or is their superior in mental and moral standing. Fabulous and false reports and rumors are published for the truth, and disgusting and obscene crimes are depicted in detail, and the Press is prostituted by the support of the most unholy and disgraceful theories of the day.

In view of these things, is it to be wondered at, that the Newspapers are looked upon as distrustful agents—their assertions disregarded, or at least doubted? Not at all. Every high-minded Editor must deprecate the existence of this lamentable truth, and it is the province of such, to effect that reform so much desired. Let every thing that is calculated to ennoble the mind, refine the intellect, and improve the morals of the community be sustained and advocated; while every thing that is base, unmanly and immoral be eschewed and spurned as the deadly adder. Let dignity and that high bearing which is ever the characteristic of the intellectual and generous gentleman, pervade every sentiment they utter and every paragraph they indite. Let logical reasoning, and sound and practical demonstration, guided by the truth, be their governing motto in all their disputations and lucubrations. In fine—let each regard the other as a true and valiant Knight, worthy of his steel, until at least by his baseness he may show his unworthiness—let the war of words be conducted on the mutual principle of respect and honor, and soon those who shall be so reckless as to pursue a different course will be excluded the pale of civility and decency, and the talented and respectful only, sustained. Then, and not till then, will the Editor's position correspond with and support that manly dignity, independence and respectability, which he should exert over the community.

Raleigh Register.

The officers and men of the U. S. frigate Constitution, hearing in China of the destructive fire in Pittsburg last April, opened a subscription and raised the handsome sum of $1,729, with which Capt. Percival purchased a draft on Boston for $1,950, which latter sum has been received by the Pittsburg authorities. This is a very handsome thing throughout.

The Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer of the 22d ultimo states that great numbers of emigrants, with their wagons, horses, and cattle, continue to pass through that place on their way to the new State of Texas. The old Southern States will thus lose a considerable portion of the active and enterprising part of their population. Whether their loss will be a gain to the emigrants is perhaps not so certain.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 23.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	30 a 35
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Oats,	35 a 40
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6¼ a 6½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	5½ a 6	Wheat,	$1 a 1 10
Feathers,	28 a 30	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	4 a 5	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	2

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec. 11.

The river has risen from 6 to 8 feet between here and Fayetteville, and the Steam Boats are plying.

A large quantity of Turpentine, also of Tar, has come in on the late rise, but not much of any other kind of produce.

Of Turpentine from 20 to 25,000 bbls have been sold within a week. The soft brought 3 75 to 4 dls; 3 80 being the closing price on Monday; the mixed sold at 2 80 to 3 50, and the hard at 1 90 to 2 00. The feeling yesterday among buyers of the article was that present prices could not long be sustained. Between 3 and 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were sold last week at 69 cts.

The unusual quantity of Tar in of late, has knocked the price down to 1 60.

Timber buyers, owing to rather a slack demand for steam mill lumber, hold off somewhat from purchasing, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales at 4½ to 6½.

We have but one transaction in lumber to report, a raft of Flooring boards at 13 dls; but little in of any kind.

Two lots of R. O. hhd. Staves, ordinary, brought 12 and 14 dollars. Shingles are in fair demand at 2½ to 2¾.

We have had no corn by vessel for many weeks; the article brings from store 1 dollar, and from wagons and boats 90 to 95 cts. It comes to market sparingly.

Sales of Bacon, hog round, 8½ to 9¼ cts., hams 10 to 10½.

Sales of Rice in small lots at 3¾.

1200 sacks Liverpool Salt sold from store at 1 20 to 1 25.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—Dec. 16.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6 to 7½. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 45 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 75 to 2 00.

At New York, Cotton is firm at full prices.—Flour 6 31 to 6 50. Corn 80 to 81.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¾ to 8½. At Augusta, 7 to 7⅞. At Columbia, 7¼ to 7½.

Total receipts of Cotton 545,387 bales, against 635,438 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

December 10.—Schrs. North Carolina from Boston, Patmos from Charleston. 11.—Schr. Hard from New York. 12.—Schr. Cypress from New York. 13.—Schrs. Commerce from Charleston, Cassius from Boston, Alaric from N. York. 15.—Brig Edward Blake from St. Pierre, Guadaloupe; Schrs. Aurora from Antigua, Italian from N. York, Charles D. Elfs from do. 16.—Brigs Rowena from Bermice, Morte from New York, L'Orient from Newburyport. 18.—Brig Llewelling from St. Thomas. 19.—Schr. William Young from Charleston.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1845.

Archibald Patterson, and Angus McRae and wife Flora, *versus* James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy.

Petition for Partition of Land

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the Defendants appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against said Defendants, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday in December, 1845.

50] J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1845.

Archibald Patterson, *vs.* Angus McRae and wife Flora, James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy.

PETITION FOR SALE AND DIVISON OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendants, James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Defendants appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1845.

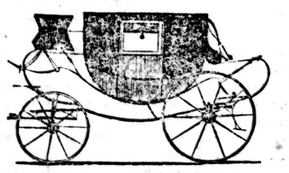
99] J. McLAURIN.

MATTRESSES.

THE public are informed that the Subscriber has opened an establishment on Person St., three doors East of Mr. Fosier's Marble Yard, (and nearly opposite Mr. Wm. McIntyre's,) where he is prepared to manufacture first rate SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESSES, in the best style. He will also repair old Mattresses, and will warrant them to give satisfaction. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is confident that no better article has ever been offered in this place.

JOSEPH E. NEEL.

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 23, 1845.

CHRISTMAS.—We heartily wish our readers, one and all, *A happy Christmas!*

When we wrote the complaint, on our first page, of the non-arrival of a mail from the North of Raleigh from Sunday night up to Thursday night, we had no doubt that Friday night would bring up some of the missing. But not so. At 10 o'clock on Saturday night, however, five of the six mails then due came to hand. The news is of deep interest. First, the debate in the Senate on the Oregon question, will fix the reader's attention. In our abstract of the proceedings of Congress, we have copied every material part of it, to the exclusion of Editorial and other matter. The speech of Mr. Cass would seem to leave little hope of a peaceable settlement of the question. His position as a leading and probably confidential friend of the Administration; his character as a diplomatist, statesman, and General; the evidently studied nature of his remarks; all lead to the worst conclusion against the preservation of peace. But yet Messrs. Crittenden and Webster both speak confidently that there will be no war. We wish we could bring ourself to the same conclusion. That there ought to be no war for such a cause, we are very sure. But both parties insist upon it that they will give up nothing of their respective claims; negotiation is broken off; and bitter feelings are excited and fostered on both sides. The only suggestion that looks encouraging, is that made by Mr. Crittenden, that the notice of the termination of the joint occupation to be given to England, be extended to two years instead of one, for the purpose of showing good feeling and of allowing time to negotiate. Yet we doubt if that suggestion will be adopted. There are so many hot-heads in Congress—so many Allens—so prevalent a disposition to out-brag one another—and to "whip John Bull" any how—that such a sober and sensible course will scarcely be palateable to our heroes.

We have the following letter from Washington:

Extract from a Letter to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1845.

"*E. J. Hale, Esq.*—My Dear Sir: Some of our friends, and among them several of a high degree of intelligence, expect war—war with England in less than six months. The truth of this prediction time only can settle. That many of the Locos, however, desire war, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. This they openly avow. This spirit prevails to a very considerable extent with the party in the West, and the West is already becoming omnipotent at Washington. They desire war to unite and hold their party together, and to compel the Whigs to the support of President Polk—as all are to be denounced as the British party who do not aid in plunging the country into the miseries of war. Again they desire war with the expectation that it will raise enormously the price of the surplus provisions of the West, and put in circulation millions of money in that region. The Cotton growers of the South may do the piping. Again there are thousands of bankrupts, in property and character, who are anxious for a new theatre to be opened with the hope of becoming famous for their prowess in the field of battle, and of living out of the public crib. God save us from another batch of heroes!"

The papers are filled with rumors, betraying an intense anxiety on the subject. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Chronicle, (quoted by the National Intelligencer,) says, that with the object of preserving peace "the negotiation has been transferred to London, where Mr. McLane and Lord Aberdeen may speak face to face, and agree upon some honorable compromise," and that instructions to that effect were sent to Mr. McLane before the meeting of Congress. [The Union denied this some weeks ago.]

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer writes:—"I have given you but few rumors in relation to the position of this negotiation. I am now able to state, I think with certainty, that the despatches by the Cambria, received by Mr. Packenham, were not in the least in disapproval of his course. I can also state *positively* that the negotiation has not been resumed."

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says, "I would advise you to receive with great caution all the rumors about war, and the movements in Congress, and the speeches of members, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." There will be much steam let off and some boilers burst, but there will be no war. I know that the greatest confidence is entertained in the highest circles, that the difficulties about Oregon will yet be amicably adjusted."

The N. Y. Express says, "The war speech of Gen. Cass, (some of the wits call him Gen. *Gas.*) was the town talk of yesterday, but it did not make so much of a sensation, as it would have made, if it were not generally understood, that he is out-bidding Mr. Benton, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Polk, and others, for the prize at the next Baltimore *Auction*, sometimes called Convention."

It is said that Col. Benton intends immediately to propose the arming and equipping of 200,000 men, to be held in readiness for any emergency.

The "Union" blusters as usual in the following manner:

"The issue is now in the hands of Great Britain. We undertake to say that the President, whilst he desires an honorable peace, is fearless of all consequences. We hear much of the military preparations of the British government. They cannot affect the nerves of the American people. A British squadron, if they be so misled as to send one towards our coast, will rouse the pride and nerve the arm of every patriot in the land. Let Great Britain look to it! We intend no threat. Far from it! *That* is not our purpose. Give us peace, but it must be peace with honor."

MORE ANNEXATION.—The following article will take our readers by surprize:

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE MISSION TO MEXICO.

If the annunciation in the President's Message of the departure of an Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico struck every body with something like surprise from its suddenness, not less surprise was generally felt in the South at the circumstances of his departure; the secresy, the concealment of person and purpose, with which the Minister was, as it were, smuggled on board of one of our vessels of war and spirited away, leaving a cloud of mystery behind him, which had scarcely began to clear off at the place of his embarkation before the President's Message came to disperse it.

Why all this precipitancy, this mystification of the Public? every one must have asked himself. The joint resolution of Congress for the Annexation of Texas did indeed direct the opening of negotiation with Mexico; and not merely as to the *limits* of annexation, but as to annexation itself. The peaceful consent of Mexico was to be procured, if possible; and even an equivalent for her supposed injury might have been stipulated, (as it had been repeatedly offered,) not merely for her claim on Texas proper, but for any further territory. But the Executive put aside both these effects of his instructions; proceeded to annexation without negotiation, substituting for it a display of naval and military force, and, so far from negotiating for boundary, claiming all question on the subject to have been settled by his own act—declaring to Congress, in his Message, that "the *jurisdiction* of the United States, which was, &c., has passed the Capes of Florida and been PEACEFULLY EXTENDED *to the Del Norte!*"

On the score of territory, then, having surely nothing further *yet* to demand, and "annexation" not having to be treated about any longer, Mr. Slidell must have gone out in this great haste upon some other business. This other *business*, which the President also informs Congress in his Message that the Minister was instructed to bring to a conclusion "at the earliest practicable period," could not be the claims of the citizens of the two Governments upon each other—that being a matter requiring much deliberation and consideration of details, &c. But, what is probably the object of this mission, concealed from Congress and not alluded to in the Message, is indicated from so many sources that we begin to give credit to it, though it seems hardly to be worthy of belief that, before having finished the "annexation" of one great foreign territory, the President should, without consulting Congress, or even the Senate, have set himself to work to negotiate for another.

Not to keep our readers in ignorance, however, of what *others* say and believe on the subject, we submit for their information the following extract of a letter from Washington to the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"If I am correctly informed, as I doubt not I am, there is a strong probability that our territory in that quarter will before a period not very distant be enlarged by the annexation of California. My information is, that Mr. Slidell is charged with the purchase of that department of the Mexican Confederation; and the embarrassed position and the necessities of the Central Government, together with the disturbed condition of three provinces, encourage the belief that Mexico will not be disinclined to listen, and perhaps accede to, the propositions he is authorized to make."

The above is confirmed from so many quarters that there remains no doubt of its truth. Mr. Parrott, bearer of instructions to Mr. Slidell, has actually sailed from Pensacola. He was in Mexico in October, and there ascertained that the Government was willing to settle all its difficulties with the U. S. *for money.* Mr. Slidell's powers are said, by the Locofoco papers, to be "*so extensive* that under them *he may negotiate a transfer to the U. Sates of the right of Mexico to Upper California.* This would probably be effected by making our line follow the course of the Rio Grande del Norte from the Gulf of Mexico until it reaches the thirty-second degree of north latitude, and then run westward on that parallel to the Pacific ocean." $15,000,000 is said to be the sum that Mexico is willing to take for such a cession, and a part of it would go to pay the claims of our citizens on that country—claims which she is not likely to be able to pay soon in any other way.

Mr. Calhoun passed over the Wilmington Rail Road on Friday last, on his way to Washington.

CRIME AND ITS SHOCKING CONSEQUENCES.—Late New Orleans papers state the astounding fact, that the Hon. Rice Garland, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, has been guilty of Forgery, and on its discovery, made two attempts to commit suicide. He had received a present of some fruit from a friend, Mr. McDonough, accompanied by a letter. By a chemical process he had extracted the writing above Mr. McDonough's signature, and filled up the blank space with a note for $6,000, which he negotiated. Discovery soon followed; and the reputation of one of the highest judicial officers of the State is blasted forever; his family and friends crushed beneath the blow, and he driven to suicide!

Judge Garland was formerly a distinguished member of Congress. It is said that he is worth $30,000!

The Native American party in New York has "given up the ghost," and its newspaper organ speaks very ill of it now that it is dead. It accuses the leaders of being "heartless, selfish, and of course unprincipled politicians," with much more of the same sort. We care not to abuse the party, but it has certainly done great mischief, in promoting the success of the Locofocos.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 15th, Mr. Cass's resolutions directing the Military, Militia, and Naval Committees to inquire into the state of the preparations for defence, "should the country be exposed to foreign invasion," were taken up.

Mr. CASS rose and addressed the Senate. Is it possible, said he, to read the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, and to witness the indications of public opinion which are disclosed about us, without being aware that a crisis rapidly approaches; that the present state of the intercourse between this country and Great Britain demands serious consideration, and may demand a combined co-operation in action on the part of Congress and the whole nation? The President has told us that the negotiations have arrived at, if not a close, at all events, a position which is about tantam unt to a close. The claims of the two nations he finds utterly irreconcileable, and a relinquishment of claims to some extent on the part of one or both countries, or the intervention of a mediating power, seem now to be the only alternatives which can avert that most disastrous event, a state of war.

This Government had already declined to submit the matter to arbitration; it was a course which might with propriety be adopted by independent nations, under equal circumstances, but unfortunately, in our controversy with England, those equal circumstances did not exist. It was obvious that an umpire would have to be taken from one of the associated monarchies of Europe, and we might well hesitate to leave the decision in such hands. It would, he thought, be better to hold fast our rights, than, by submitting them to a doubtful arbitration, to risk their loss.—War was a great calamity, and should, if possible, be avoided; but there were calamities more to be dreaded than war, and among those calamities was national dishonor. He did not rise for the purpose of discussing our right to Oregon; that was a subject which would come up in its proper place, and at a proper time. He was aware that a great diversity of opinion existed as to the extent of our claims, and for himself, he would embrace this opportunity of expressing his cordial and entire adhesion to the views expressed by the President in his message to Congress in relation to this matter.

It must be pretty evident to all who examine the subject that the pretensions of the two nations are utterly irreconcilable. The most liberal offer as yet made by England fell far below our most moderate claim; and under these circumstances, said Mr. C., what are we to do? Shall we recede? No, sir; as to receding, it is a thing not to be thought of for a moment. It is a thing which I allude to only to denounce it; and in this denunciation I am sure that I shall be joined by every true-hearted American. Nothing is to be gained by pusillanimity.

He who would be content to attain a present temporary advantage at the expense of future dishonor and disgrace, but sows the whirlwind and reaps the storm. I will, continued Mr. C., here repeat a maxim which cannot be too deeply impressed upon our minds, viz: that it is better to fight for the first inch than for acres afterwards; better to fight for the door-sill than for the hearth-stone; to maintain our national character unblemished is of greater consequence than the acquisition of wealth or extended possessions; it is this which possesses a moral influence in the hour of danger which is beyond all price. I repeat it, upon this question we cannot recede. Our destiny is onward. You might as well attempt to chain the waves of the Pacific as to arrest the progress of this nation. There is a tide of emigration now finding its way—making for itself a channel through the barriers of the Rocky Mountains, which must inundate every portion of the vast territory lying beyond them. A vigorous and hardy population are spreading themselves abroad in that region, and they demand the protection of this Government. Shall they not have it? Shall they not have the benefit of our laws and institutions extended them? Only last week memorials were laid upon your table asking for your protection; and do you think that, if their application is disregarded, they will long continue to seek your favor or conciliate your regard? No, sir, the possessions they have acquired they will hold by the bayonet. They will not tamely sit still and await your tardy movements. The great principles of mutual protection and allegiance, if not adhered to by you in favor of that adventurous people, a portion of your own citizens, you dishearten them, and they become a prey to foreign diplomatic chicanery. What is it inspires the hearts of those who have found a home in that distant region, if not the prospect of enjoying the blessings of civil and religious liberty under the fostering care of this Government? It is impossible that this state of things should continue; for it seems to me utterly impossible that a community having the same interests and occupying the same territory can hold a divided allegiance, and be governed by two distinct and separate sovereignties. Are their claims upon this Government to be disregarded by us altogether? Have they not rights to be enforced, and wrongs to be redressed? How is either the one or the other to be done amid conflicting authorities constituted within the same limits? We are warned by the infirmities of human nature to trust our cause to none but ourselves. If then we cannot, with a due regard to national honor, retrace our steps, and as England has placed herself in our path, what course is before us? I have no hesitation in saying, if England adheres to her last proposition, and refuses to relinquish it, it is tantamount to a declaration of war. I hope, nay, I say rather, I wish that England would awaken to a sense of her injustice, and yield when she can yield honorably. But will she do so? It is safest to believe she will not; and this dictate of caution is fortified by the whole tenor of her conduct. When did she ever relinquish a hold that she had once gained? The course taken by the two great leaders of her Administration may be regarded as a pretty sure index of what may be expected from her policy.

[Mr. Cass here quoted from the London Morning Chronicle a portion of the debate which occurred in the House of Commons, April 5, 1845, in relation to the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States.]

Here (said Mr. C.) is the leader of the great Whig party in the British House of Commons denouncing the annexation of Texas to this country because it tends to

territorial aggrandizement; and all this cant about British moderation and philanthropy is believed in by the credulous and the infatuated; but let them not suppose it is believed by us. The timely and wholesome rebuke administered to Mexico might, with equal propriety, be administered to England. The moderation of England! Such a colossal power as England has built up the world has never seen. Her fortifications gird the earth and her ships cover the sea. I have procured from the Librarian a few statistics of England's power and greatness. She holds sway over 153,000,000 of people. A little narrow island on the western coast of Europe gives laws to one-fifth of the whole human race. She holds sovereignty over three millions eight hundred and twelve thousand square miles, one-eighth of the whole globe. And in the whole course of her acquisitions, from the subjugation of Ireland downwards, it has always been by force of arms. There has never been an instance, so far as I remember, where an independent people subjected themselves willingly to her domination or control; never an instance where a people, or the fragment of a people, united with her out of reverence or regard to her institutions. I have no pleasure in national crimination and recrimination, but we cannot, if we would, shut our eyes to these truths. They have made a lasting impression on my mind and I am but little disposed to yield to pretensions urged as she urges them. And she charges that we, too, are ambitious. Why, we have made but three accessions, and they were, all of them, coterminous regions with our own. And now, when in the process of the accomplishment of a junction consummated by the voluntary act of a free people, that nation, so celebrated for its self-assumed moderation, interposes in words, if not by deeds, and bestows upon us the utmost vilification. While I would sacredly regard the rights of other nations, I would extend the benefit of our own laws and institutions over all who claim our protection; for I have no fear that an extension of territory will weaken our Government. It has a life-preserving principle within itself, in the control which the whole body of the people have over the Government—a better security than fleets and armies. And if this Administration would only wait its labors—and in all it has yet done it has acted with equal ability and success—let it secure the peaceful annexation of Oregon and California, and it will have secured to itself the lasting gratitude of the country.

Under these imposing circumstances, (continued Mr. C.,) we may well ask of the watchman, "What of the night?" What are we to do? I take for granted that we will give notice of the termination of joint occupancy, according to the recommendation of the President. (for I cannot suppose that the people of Oregon are to be left without protection,) and if we do there must be a war. And it will be no trifling war, but a war of extermination. The danger cannot be averted by indifference. It is better to look a difficulty in the face, by making the adequate preparations, showing to England and the world the spectacle of an undivided people. One war has already found us unprepared, and reflect for a moment what that condition of things cost the country in blood and treasure. Our preparation should be vigorous, prompt, efficient. The President has discharged his duty ably and fearlessly; let us now discharge ours. It is my firm conviction, and I do not hesitate thus publicly to express it, that the surest if not the only means of avoiding a war is to be united in the determination to carry it on, if it does come, with all the energies God has given us. Our country is extensive and populous: we have a spacious frontier exposed, unfortified, and ungarrisoned, with a very diminutive navy, which ought, especially the steam portion of it, to be put in a better condition with all practicable speed. These preparations require time, but the patriotism of the American people is always awake, and prepared in a single instant to repel aggression and to resent injury—ready to demonstrate to the whole world that republicans are jealous of their interests, and determined to support and maintain them.

Mr. MANGUM said he regretted exceedingly that the honorable Senator from Michigan had thought it his duty to bring forward these resolutions at this time; and he still more profoundly regretted the strain of remarks which the Senator had thought proper to use. The honorable Senator had expressed his entire and perfect confidence in the wisdom and discretion of the Executive, and his own perfect coincidence of sentiment with the Executive.

Mr. CASS disclaimed having used any such expression.

Mr. MANGUM said he was not a little surprised that a gentleman who felt so strong a confidence, then, in the Executive, should have found it necessary to move the adoption, by this body, of resolutions of this description at a time like the present. The public mind was inflamed by the rumors which were spread abroad concerning the state of the negotiations about Oregon, and it was expected by some that we were to be plunged into a war forthwith. This, then, he considered a very unpropitious time for proposing the adoption of resolutions such as these, and, above all, for holding the language which the honorable Senator had used this day. As for his own part, he was happy to say that the course pursued by the Executive in relation to the Oregon question had inspired him with very great confidence in the wisdom and moderation which would be exhibited by the present chief Executive officer, if the matter were left where it properly belonged—in his hands. He, for one, was willing to confide the whole matter to the Executive; and if war should come, let it come. It would be far preferable to the surrender of any of our rights; but let it be done legitimately; let not the subject be wrested from the hands of the Executive. And if war eventually should come, though he prayed it might be averted, saving the honor and the interests of the country, it would be seen when hereafter the votes came to be recorded, that there would not be found an anti-war man in the community. No, they might have various collisions of interest and struggles of party on minor questions; but when a proud, arrogant, and, he would add, grasping enemy gives a blow at us, there would be found ready to resist aggressions one solid phalanx of the whole American people. He prayed God that the greatest of all national evils might not come upon us: he was quite willing to entrust the negotiation to the President; and he would say, that, in his humble judgment, all agitation of the question—vituperation, recrimination,—all this was calculated to precipitate us into that condition which every man who regarded his country's welfare would deeply deplore.

He was unwilling that these resolutions should be adopted. Why? Because it was known to every Senator present that the act was wholly supererogatory. It was the duty of the several committees named to inquire into the state of the country, so far as their particular departments were concerned, without being stimulated to the performance of that duty by specific resolutions of the Senate.

Besides, what could these resolutions bring forth? The report of the committee, the effect of which must be to expose our impotent condition. Would not this be to invite aggression from an enemy? If, on the contrary, our resources were abundant, the inquiry would be wholly unnecessary, and still more unnecessary that we should exhibit to the enemy, if enemy we have, the actual state of our preparedness. He would greatly prefer, if any stimulation was necessary, that it should come from that branch of this Government who holds in his hands the negotiations. If the negotiations were closed, and if no hope remained for a pacific adjustment—if war be inevitable, as the Senator seemed to apprehend, he would say for himself, and he trusted he might add for every gentleman with whom it was his good fortune to be associated in that body, that if ten, twenty, fifty, or even a hundred millions of dollars were requisite to maintain the national honor and national rights inviolate, it would at once be granted. But he trusted that the matter would still be honorably and amicably adjusted. It was decidedly wrong, however, to raise an unnecessary and uncalled for excitation, and to inflame the public imagination. In this country no excitation was required, no stimulation was wanted to arouse the passions of the people. He desired that the President should conduct this matter on his official responsibility, and, in the event of this great and stupendous evil being unavoidable, that he should lay his budget before Congress, and that the matter should be investigated with closed doors, and, his life upon it, the patriotism of the two Chambers would uphold the honor and the interest of the country.

It would be remembered by the Senator that during the political dynasty of a late illustrious Administration, of which he was a distinguished member, we were amused by the ingenious edicts of the heads of that Administration on the subject of banks. That great man—for, however opposed in his political views, he would be the last to detract from his merits; he was a great man—issued his edicts, and the banks fell. And, continued Mr. M., in the late parenthetical Administration there were divided opinions on that very head; for, with the amiable purpose which we read of in the good book, "not to let the right hand know what the left hand doeth," what he recommended on the one day, he gloried in vetoing on the next.

Sir, I do not regard the present Executive in that light. I regard him as a gentleman of personal honor, and God forbid that I should withhold from him his just meed of personal praise; though differing as I do in political sentiment, yet believing in his personal integrity, I would have him to be the responsible agent in this matter. He knows the state of the question, and if war is to come, let him justify it in the face of the world. Let him make his just propositions, and they will meet with support on all sides.

For myself, I will not follow the Senator from Michigan in his long harangue. I have been called up wholly unexpectedly, and desire to say at least enough to exhibit my own position. Nor do I know the opinion of my own associates. But let us trust the negotiation to the Executive. Let us stand ready in advance, if necessary, to strengthen his hands, that when the blow falls it will strike upon the very cenaculum of the enemy, where it will be most felt.

Sir, when the gentleman tells us that Great Britain is the mistress of so many millions—I beg pardon for using a vulgar phrase—I will out-brag the Senator. If she was mistress of the world, and trampled upon our rights, she should be humbled. Sir, it would be a deep reproach in the present day that a war should be promoted between two enlightened nations. It cannot be justified; and, in my humble opinion, if war should occur, the Oregon question will be nothing more than a pretext. The world is now agitated, heaving, and struggling with two great contending principles, the whole of Christendom is shaking to its centre, between republicanism, where the power rests with the people, and monarchy in its various forms, absolute and qualified. When the struggle comes, you will find the people of this country united as one man. It will not be a sectional war. Thrones will tremble and totter, and Christendom itself be shaken to its very centre.

Why should the Senator advert to the unprotected state of our country—to the ten thousand miles of frontier exposed to the assaults of the enemy! I pray God the contest may never come; for no one can estimate the amount of evil to the whole civilized world that must result from it. Yet, rather than suffer dishonor, let it come; and if we are in that unprepared state that the Senator represents us to be, and if Great Britain be prepared to strike a blow that will desolate our coasts like a sirocco—if we are to suppose all this, yet, in my opinion, it will only serve to rouse the national spirit to the achievement of heroic deeds.

Sir, the power of this country is prodigious, and if put in requisition, Great Britain, with all her military and naval resources, though she might sweep the coast, yet she would find to her cost that it would be no child's play. Again, sir, I feel as much offended by the diplomatic interference of foreign Powers in reference to the annexation of Texas as any man in the country.

I have thrown together (said Mr. M.) these desultory remarks, more for the purpose of exhibiting my views to my own constituents than for any other effect. My own American feelings cannot be questioned. I go for the Union, for every part of it; and when that Union is menaced or invaded, I set aside all domestic difficulties, and stand side by side with the foremost in its defence. But, sir, we claim moderation, justice, proper respect and deference on both sides. War would seem to me monstrous in this advanced state of civilization, when the world has long since buried the sword, or rather converted it into the pruning-hook. Under such circumstances, I trust and believe that all national differences may be adjusted without war. If war comes, I repeat the idea, it will result from the jealousy arising between republican and monarchical institutions.

Mr. M. then adverted to the propriety of extending protection to our settlers in Oregon, as the surest means of strengthening the powers of the Government. Speculation (said Mr. M.) has been rife in the North that Oregon would be made an independent sovereignty. This he thought would be impossible. The feeling of Americanism was too strongly implanted in the breast of every one born upon American soil to be easily eradicated.

Mr. M. concluded by moving a postponement of the further consideration of the resolutions until to-morrow.

Mr. ALLEN of Ohio followed in favor of the resolutions. He concluded by expressing his sincere satisfaction at hearing from the Senator from North Carolina what, should it be realized, would make this nation not only powerful enough to cope with Great Britain, but with the European world in arms. That Senator had told them that, upon a declaration of war, there would not be found an anti-war man in the nation.

Mr. MANGUM observed that he only spoke for himself and for his constituents.

Mr. ALLEN hoped it might be found true, &c.

Mr. ARCHER of Va. next spoke. He believed they were all prepared in every event to maintain the honor of the country. He would assume even more than this, that if our common country should unhappily become involved in war, with a small Power or a large one, even if a large portion of our country entertained sentiments of disapproval of the cause of the war, there would not be found any man so unpatriotic who would refuse to lend his whole energies to the defence of the country, right or wrong. He expressed "his approbation of the course which the Executive had taken on the Oregon question. That course claimed his respect," but he preferred not to adopt these resolutions because they seemed to imply a want of proper confidence in the Executive. Can any one (said he) imagine the horror that will prevail in the bosoms of thousands at the supposition, for a small strip of territory, almost absolutely worthless and barren, two civilized nations are to be plunged into the miseries of warfare? Is it not astounding that for an object so inconsiderable two great nations should rush into an act of such criminality? If the resolutions were pressed he would vote for them; because, if we are to have war with the greatest Power on which the sun ever shone, it is necessary that we should be in a state of complete preparation. When I am satisfied that the necessity of the case demands it, I will not hesitate to make any and every sacrifice. My constituents live, for the most part, on the Atlantic seabord. What will be their destiny? Sir, we heard last year that Great Britain had one hundred and sixty steam-vessels of war. There is not a river, bay, or creek but may be perforated by those vessels, in that part of the Southern country. He believed in his conscience that if negotiations were left to be carried on between the two Governments, there would be no danger to be apprehended as to the result.

Here a Message from the House was received, announcing the death of Mr. Peyton, member elect from Tennessee. The debate was suspended, resolutions of respect adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, the subject again came up, and Mr. Niles spoke at considerable length, in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. CRITTENDEN next addressed the Senate. He remarked that, in the resolutions themselves, he perceived nothing objectionable, and he was quite ready to vote for appropriations which might be deemed necessary at any time to place the country in a state of complete defence, and to provide against the possible contingency of a war. The remarks, however, which were made by the honorable Senator from Michigan, the mover of these resolutions, gave to them a peculiar significance, a peculiar degree of consequence and importance, under the circumstances in which they were placed. Those remarks, in fact, according to his understanding, conveyed an assurance, and from a very high authority, too, that war might now be looked upon as almost inevitable. They were, as far as the honorable Senator could make them so, a declaration of war. Remarks of that character were calculated deeply to affect the interests of the people, and seriously to disturb the business of the country. He felt assured, therefore, that the Senator had not made them unadvisedly and without proper deliberation. As for this Government receding from the propositions she had already made, the Senator had said that he mentioned it only for the purpose of denouncing it. Our position, then, was fixed; and unless G. Britain thought proper to recede there must be war. When did Great Britain ever recede? But more than this: they were informed that the President, in his message, had recommended that notice should be given of the termination of joint occupancy; and the Senator had proceeded to say that, if the notice were given, war would be inevitable. They were, indeed, then, according to the authority of the honorable Senator, standing on the very verge of war. And if the whole Senate were of the same opinion, instead of adopting a resolution of inquiry which they were now called on to adopt, they would at once employ themselves in making every effort at preparation, and putting on all their armor without any delay.

Mr. Cass desired to explain. He did not say that war was inevitable, but that if England, at the expiration of the year, persisted in the practical assertion of her claim to the Territory of Oregon, it would lead to a war. He had stated yesterday, and he would repeat it now, that he believed England would persist in that claim.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. Under these imposing circumstances, we may well ask of the watchman, What of the night? What are we to do? I take for granted that we shall give the notice of the termination of the joint occupancy; and, if we do, the Senator tells us there must be war.

Mr. Cass. But I added, as I now do, if England persist, as I believe she will, in practically asserting her claim.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. Then the Senator wishes to be understood as speaking qualifiedly. I would be very glad to hear any explanation from the honorable Senator by which public anxiety might be relieved.

Mr. Cass said he could give no such explanation. His opinion, if the Senator desired to hear it, was, that we are almost on the verge of war; for he believed that England would persist in her claim.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that these momentous announcements were calculated, he thought, to create very great apprehensions in the public mind, particularly when coupled with other remarks of the same nature made by the honorable Senator. After, for instance, informing the Senate that England was not in the habit of receding from any pretension which she once set up, though we cannot settle the differences in any other way, he yet repudiates the idea of arbitration. Well, then, what was the conclusion at which the honorable Senator arrived? It was that war was inevitable.

Mr. Cass observed that he did not wish to convey any other idea than that he very much feared that war would ensue, because he believed that England would persist in her pretensions.

Mr. CRITTENDEN now understood the Senator to say that he believed England would persist in asserting her claim to the whole of the Oregon territory.

Mr. Cass. That is it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. Well, after the speech of the Senator of yesterday, that is something of a retraction.

Mr. Cass. I do not retract a single word. I will repeat what I said. [Mr. C. here read the passage referred to.]

Mr. CRITTENDEN. Now I am totally at a loss. Does the gentleman mean that if we give the notice, and he thinks we ought to give it, war will necessarily follow?

Mr. Cass. If, at the expiration of the year, England persists in her claim; I cannot say what she will do, but I believe she will persist.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. The Senator then at length, instead of announcing an inevitable inference, makes his inference contingent upon the happening of other events—upon the concurrence of other circumstances. His conclusion, to be complete, will require various other facts: such as that Great Britain will, at the end of the year, take hostile possession of the whole territory. It might be very fairly inferred that such a course on the part of Great Britain would lead to a war; and if the Senator desired to make out a case somewhat stronger, let him suppose that Great Britain should land her forces and take possession of the city of Charleston, or Norfolk, or Baltimore. In short, the meaning of the Senator, after all, was that war would inevitably take place, provided the grounds for war were hereafter supplied. He had at first feared that the announcement made by the Senator would have the effect to create a false alarm; and this effect he thought the more likely to be produced by reason of the high character and standing of the Senator, not from his personal and private character and standing alone, but from the intimate and confidential relations which he was supposed to bear to the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. It would be very naturally supposed that declarations of so momentous a character would not be made without a knowledge of the sentiments entertained by the Administration.—Taking all these considerations together he was somewhat under the impression that the authority given so apparently in earnest must be set down as an evidence that there was to be war.

Sir, (continued Mr. Critteaden,) I do not myself believe, speaking with all due deference for the distinguished Senator, that we are to have a war. I have never been able to realize to my mind that a war could possibly grow up between two such nations as the United States and Great Britain, out of such a cause. Is it possible that we cannot settle the boundary of a distant strip of territory, of no great value either, without a war? Cannot the diplomacy of the country settle a question of this sort, without imbruing the hands of the two nations in blood? What is their wisdom worth—what is their diplomacy worth—if this be the case? Sir, it ought to be settled; it is a discredit to the two Governments that it is not settled. There is no question of insulted honor, no question of national character involved. This is but a question regarding some portion of a distant frozen barren territory, that has been in dispute for thirty or forty years. I have more confidence in the wisdom, humanity, and intelligence of the two Governments, than to suppose it possible that out of such a cause war can arise. And while I say this, I will add that I perfectly agree with the sentiments expressed by the Senator from North Carolina, and the Senator from Virginia, yesterday, that if war should come, I believe we shall see the whole Union rally round the national standard, united as a single man. Before the actual occurrence of war we may battle among ourselves, but when it comes there is no neutral ground to stand upon. But who is there that desires a war? None I trust. All say it is to be deprecated and avoided, and I trust that every thing will be done on our part that honor and policy permits to be done to avoid it.

But we are now called upon to give notice of the termination of the joint occupancy, and we are told that, connected with other circumstances, war is to be the consequence of that notice. Will it be so? I think it ought not, and will not, unless we commit a very egregious blunder. But if, as the Senator says, we are in the path which leads to war, let us march slowly and firmly upon it. Let us be firm, self-possessed, and slow. We shall not be the less formidable to our enemies while advancing thus, than if we pursue the path as if reckless of all consequences, wheresoever it may lead us. Let us, then, if we are to give the notice, and I think we cannot well avoid it, instead of giving the precise notice indicated, let us give notice to take effect two years hence: it will not the less indicate our firmness and our determination. Let us not act like a spiteful landlord giving notice to a tenant, and limiting our tenant to the shortest possible time, but give time for reflection and negotiation. We ought not to be hasty or careless of giving insult to any people, much less to those whom by character and by lineage we resemble so nearly. The question of settlement of mere matters of interest may be difficult enough, but an insult is much more difficult of settlement between two high-spirited nations. Let us, then, travel on with a firm and steady step, cautiously, boldly, and at the same time manifesting a willingness to secure an amicable adjustment of difficulties in preference to war.

Mr. WEBSTER said he did not propose to offer any opposition whatever to the passage of the resolutions, though he could not perceive there was any very great necessity for their adoption. It did not appear to him that they charged the committees with any especial new duty. Inquiry into the matters here suggested was the ordinary duty of the committees, and he did not think there were any extraordinary circumstances existing which rendered it necessary on this occasion to instruct them by a resolution of the Senate, or to stimulate them in the performance of an established duty. Nevertheless, he regretted the introduction of these resolutions, combined as they were with the remarks which the Senator from Michigan had thought proper to address to the Senate, because he agreed with the Senator from Kentucky that their introduction in that manner appeared to give something to them of significance which would create unnecessary alarm. Every member of the Senate knew, and every man of intelligence knew, that unnecessary alarm and apprehension about the preservation of the public peace was a great evil. It disturbed the business of the country; it disturbed the calculations of men; it deranged the pursuits of life, and even, to a great extent, changed the circumstances of the whole business of the country. This truth will be felt more especially by every gentleman acquainted or connected with the seaboard. They all knew what an immense amount of property was afloat upon the ocean, carried there by our citizens in the prosecution of their maritime pursuits. They all knew that a rumor of war, or the breath of a rumor of war, would affect the value of that property. They all knew what effect it would have upon insurances. They all knew what immense amounts of property on shore would be affected by the agitation of public opinion upon an intimation of the disturbance of the pacific relations existing between this country and foreign States.

Sir, (said Mr. W.) there are two ways, in either of which a Government may proceed—and when I have stated them I think it will be obvious to every one which is the wisest. We may if we choose create alarm and apprehension. We may, if we are wiser, cause no unnecessary alarm, but make quiet, just, politic, statesmanlike provisions for the future.

Mr. President, I am entirely of the opinion of the Senator from Kentucky. I have not been able to bring myself to believe that war will grow out of this matter, certainly not immediately; and I think I cannot be mistaken when I say that the recommendations which the Chief Magistrate has made to Congress will not lead to any such result. I think it impossible to mistake the meaning of the President. He does not expect war. Looking at the state of things around us, and at what is stated by the Executive, I cannot believe that he apprehends any danger.

Sir, I abstain cautiously from offering any remark upon that portion of the message which refers to the negotiation. I abstain with equal care from any remark upon a correspondence which has been published. I do not wish to say whether it does appear from that correspondence that negotiation is so completely and entirely at an end that no amicable disposition of the question may be looked for hereafter from a diplomatic source. It is enough for me, in order to accomplish all the purposes of these few remarks, to say, that, while I am incapable of bringing myself to the belief that the President apprehends any immediate danger of war, I may be allowed to suppose, or to imagine, that he, the President, may entertain an opinion similar to that which has been expressed this morning by the Senator from Connecticut. He may possibly look for propositions to come from the other side, having communicated the ultimatum of this Government. Whether it be in this view or upon other grounds that the expectation is entertained, it is enough for me to deprecate any false alarm that may arise to disturb the tranquility of the country.

The President may feel, as I am bound to suppose he does feel, the full weight of the responsibility which attaches to him in relation to every interest of this country, and the greatest of all interests, the peace of the country. I am bound to suppose he understands the position in which he is placed, and that he judges wisely as to the extent to which he should go in submitting propositions to Congress. Therefore, I entirely concur in the opinion which has been expressed, that he cannot regard the present position of affairs as leading to any immediate danger of war.

Acting upon these conclusions, (said Mr. W.) and entertaining these views, all the regret I feel at the introduction of these resolutions is, as I have said, that, accompanied with the remarks which fell from the honorable Senator when he called them up, they might have a tendency to create unnecessary alarm. He trusted that every member of the community would perceive that it was necessary to suppress all alarm; and, as far as he was concerned, if gentlemen thought that the time had come for enlarging the defences of the country, for augmenting the army and the navy, he was ready to co-operate with them.

Mr. SEVIER said it struck him with some surprise that an inquiry could never be brought up in that Chamber on the subject of Oregon, but they were told to beware lest they provoked danger elsewhere; to be cautious how they trifled with the business pursuits of the country. It appeared they were expected to proceed by stealth in the performance of their duty, lest they should create a panic in the country. His friend from Michigan had been catechised with great severity to know whether it was his opinion that there would be war. He unhesitatingly declared his own opinion to be that there would be war. But it was continually urged by Senators on the other side that it was better to yield our rights than come into collision with Great Britain. The Senator from Massachusetts had said let us keep dark.

Mr. WEBSTER. The Senator misrepresents me, unintentionally I am sure. What I said was that it appeared to me wiser to go on quietly, steadily, effectually, and make all necessary appropriations, than to spread abroad the idea of impending danger. I said nothing about keeping dark; that existed only in the Senator's understanding.

The debate was further continued by Messrs Sevier, Berrien, Allen, J. M. Clayton, Breese, and Woodbridge.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided unanimously. Yeas 48, Nays None.

On Wednesday, the Senate proceeded to elect the remainder of the Standing Committees. After which, Ritchie & Heiss were elected Printers, by a vote of 27, to 20 for Gales & Seaton, 1 for T. Ritchie, and 1 for Jefferson & Co.

On Thursday, considerable discussion arose between Messrs. Fairfield, J. M. Clayton, Dix, Miller, Archer, Allen, Mangum, Webster, Morchead, and Speight, on a memorial, praying indemnity for French spoliations. The Senate refused to refer the memorial to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, because that Committee was known to be opposed to the claim; but referred it to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Fairfield, Dayton, Dix, Mangum, and Sturgeon.

Mr. Allen's resolution, giving notice to England for the abrogation of the joint occupancy of Oregon by Great Britain and the United States, was read the first time, and laid on the table.

Mr. Atchison submitted a series of resolutions relative to military posts and post offices to be established in Oregon.

Mr. Clayton's resolution relative to fortifications on the Delaware Breakwater and Pea Patch Island, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the President's Message was referred to appropriate Committees.

On motion of Mr. Haywood—who had several times before made similar motions, and pressed the matter, upon the ground of politeness and courtesy towards the President—the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned over to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, vast numbers of memorials were presented, most of them from the North against the admission of Texas as a Slave State. Among them were resolutions of the Legislatures of Connecticut and Massachusetts, which, after debate and confusion, were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

A similar disposition was made of resolutions of Massachusetts, presented by Mr. Adams, in relation to the mission of Mr. Hoar to South Carolina and Mr. Hubbard to Louisiana.

On Tuesday, the Joint Resolution to admit Texas into the Union, was taken up, and after a number of motions to lay on the table, to amend, &c., was *passed*, by the aid of the Previous Question, 141 votes to 56, and sent to the Senate. [All the N. C. members voted for it.]

On Wednesday, the whole sitting was consumed in debate on a motion to refer to a Select Committee the following resolutions of the State of Massachusetts:—

Whereas the purity of the ballot-box is indispensable for the security of the rights and the free and full expression of the will of the people; and whereas experience has clearly demonstrated that the naturalization laws of the United States are loose and defective, affording opportunities for the perpetration of gross frauds, destructive alike to the rights and morals of our citizens and the stability of our institutions:

Resolved, That the rights, interests, and morals of the people demand an immediate and thorough revision of the naturalization laws, and we regard it as the imperative duty of Congress so to amend those laws, that, while a liberal and just policy shall be adopted towards such foreigners as are or may come among us, the rights and privileges of our countrymen shall be kept inviolate, and the ballot-box permanently guarded against every improper influence.

On Thursday, the debate was continued during the day, without being brought to a close.

EXTREME COLD.—The intense cold here last week was preceded by the hardest weather at the North. In one paper we find accounts of four persons freezing to death,—three in Maryland and one in Michigan. At Quebec the snow was said to be 15 feet deep.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—From Davidson county, Col. J. M. Leach, Dr. C. T. Payne, Hiram W. Brummell, Alfred Hargrave, and P. K. Rounsaville.

In Halifax county, a meeting was held, and 100 Delegates appointed.

Stokes County.—Caleb H. Mathews, John Banner, Thomas Martin, I G. Lash, Gideon E. Moore, J. W. Bitting, Dr. William Withers, Philip Kerner, John H. Bitting, J. F. Poindexter, R. D. Golding, A. H. Shepperd, Joshua Boner, Salathiel Stone, William F. Atwood, Charles Broits, Francis Fries, Col. J. G. Covington, Robert Waggeman, Hardy Carroll, Edward Belo, A. C. Blum, Samuel L. Bitting, I. S. Gibson and Thomas J. Wilson.

Can this be true?—The New York Journal of Commerce says: A letter from a Whig member of Congress from New England, to his friend in this city, in answer to inquiries, says the fate of the present tariff is sealed. He says he has taken pains to inform himself, and the result is, that the administration can command a majority, though the entire delegation of Pennsylvania should adhere to the tariff of 1842.

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. M. Conoly, Mr. HINTON E. CARR to Miss ELIZABETH ROYAL, daughter of John Royal, Sen.,—all of Sampson.

In Lexington, Davidson county, on Tuesday the 9th inst. by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, JAMES A. LONG, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss AGNES CALDCLEUGH.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday morning last, after a brief illness, aged 71 years, the Rev. JOHN H. PEARCE, for many years a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been translated from a world of trial to a happy immortality.

In this town, on Thursday last, RAVENSCROFT, aged 17 years, son of the late Rev. Thomas Wright, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Tennessee.

At her mother's residence in Sampson County, on the 12th inst., Mrs. SUSAN C. SNEAD, wife of Franklin Snead dec'd, in the 20th year of her age. The deceased was a member of the Baptist Church, and was beloved and respected by all who knew her.

At his residence in Johnston county, on the 1st day of November, of Congestive fever, JONAS REAVES Esq. in the 51st year of his age.

In Anson county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. MARGARET BEARD, widow of the late Michael Beard, in the 82d year of her age; for the last 18 or 20 years an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was much esteemed and beloved by a large circle of friends and relations. Affection weeps over this bereavement, but its tears are chastened by the hope of a dying christian. Retaining to the last, the complete possession of her mind, which was by nature strong and vigorous, she met death, fully apprised of its approach, undismayed,—not with a stoick indifference, but with that calmness and resignation which distinguishes the last moments of the christian, and which her last words so strikingly manifest, "I die—yet, not my will, O Lord, but thine, be done."

[*Communicated.*

In Rowan on Friday evening last, very suddenly, Mrs. JANE CRAIGE, wife of Mr. John Craige, aged about 37 years.

In Early county, Georgia, on the 29th ult., WILLIAM A. BETHEA, formerly of Cumberland county, N. C., a gentleman of great worth and energy.

In Holmes county, Miss., on the 18th ult., Mrs. HETTY JAMES, aged 63 years, consort of Joshua James, both natives of Wilmington, N. C.

Postscript.

Wednesday Morning.—The Acadia is in with English papers to the 4th inst. Gov't Stocks had fallen within three weeks from par down to 94¼—lower than they have been for many years—and this great depression is attributed to the warlike attitude of the Oregon question, "judging from the language indulged in by the official organ of the President," claiming "the *whole* of Oregon,"—a claim which the whole British press unites in saying "cannot and must not, under any circumstances, be acceded to." Government was redoubling its activity in preparing for war.

Flour had not risen, and cotton was much depressed, having fallen another ½d. Trade was dull.

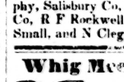
The money market of New York and Philadelphia is "tight," and interest has risen to 7 to 9 per cent. Stocks have fallen considerably, in consequence of this and of the war debate in the Senate. U. S. 5 per cents, which were at 103 a few days ago, are now offered at 99 3-4, and 6 per cents at 107, which were at 110.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 17, Steamer Evergreen, with boat Diligence in tow, with Goods for E W Willkings, Hall & Johnson, S W Tillinghast, D & W McLaurin, J Kyle, W W Briggs, J Huske & Son, A J Erambert, J D Williams, J H & J Martine, W McIntyre, Rockfish Co, P P Johnson & Co, C T Haigh & Son, J Johnson, J Brookshank, Hall & Hall, H L Myrover & Co, J Hollingsworth, Cook & Troy, E Fuller, Mallett & Huske, Dr B Robinson, B Rose & Son, P Taylor, T S Lutterloh, D Johnson, Cook & Hodges, of this place; and for Hubbard & Bidwell, Lash & Brothers, J & W Murphy, John Murphy & Co, C A Black, C L Bonner, G W Brown, M Brown, C L Pane, and F Frieze, of the interior.

Also, Dec. 21, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Nelson in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Cook & Troy, W McIntyre, H L Myrover & Co, D Johnson, S Boon, C T Haigh & Son, S J Hinsdale, C R Jones, C P Mallett, Hall & Hall, Geo McNeill, E W Willkings, E Fuller, H Branson, Gardner & McKethan, J Foster, P P Johnson & Co, Walter Draughon, J M Rose, J Johnson, J H & J Martine, Rockfish Co, J Shaw, W E Kirkpatrick, W Prior, John Crow, W Marsh, Dr B Robinson, H Leete, David Shaw, J Huske & Son, Libenstein & Bro, and A W Steel, of this place; and for J Cowles, C & H Wilson, F Frieze, J H Jenkins & Co, J A & A C Blum, J & W Murphy, Salisbury Co, T F Davis, Elliott, Marsh & Co, R F Rockwell, F Garner, J McKeller, J W Small, and N Clegg, of the interior.

Whig Meeting in Robeson.



Inclemency of the weather caused a postponement of the Whig Meeting at the Red Banks, until the first Saturday in January, when the Whigs are invited to attend.

Dec. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Exercises of this School, which were resumed on the 15th Oct. last, will be continued without intermission (except the customary holidays,) until the usual time of removal into the country in the Summer. The next Quarter will commence on Friday the 2d day of January.

The Pupils are divided into three Classes, with the annexed terms of Tuition per Quarter:—

Junior,	$6 00
Middle,	8 00
Senior,	10 00
French Language,	3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto on the Guitar,	8 00
Contingencies,	25

Board, and Tuition in any of the English Classes, $65 per Session, consisting of two Quarters,—ALL PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No deduction for time lost by the Pupil less than half a Quarter.

W. H. HARDIN.

Dec. 22, 1845. 90-3w

Carolinian three weeks.

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Winter Term in this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 31st of the present month, December 1845, under the same Instructers as heretofore.

Dec. 23. 90-2w

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 7th day of Jan. next. Board and lodging are provided by the Board of Commissioners, for about thirty students. This, with the accommodations which the neighborhood can afford, will, no doubt, be sufficient for all who may favor us with their patronage.

The prices of board vary from $5 to $6 per month. The charges for Tuition are, $3, $6, and $8 per quarter. All dues to the Institution for tuition and board, are payable quarterly in advance.

The text books used in the Academy are furnished at the Fayetteville prices.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

December 20, 1845. 90-2t.

25 BBLS. half bbls. and boxes of Butter CRACKERS, Lemon and Soda BISCUIT, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 22, 1845. 90-tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be sold at the landing at moderate price.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 22. 90-tf

10,000 PRINCIPE CIGARS, (best brands,) received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Dec. 23. 90-6w

53 DRUMS FRESH FIGS, for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Dec. 23. 90-6w

FOR SALE.

250 LBS. DRIED BEEF,
1 case Walnut Catsup,
1 ditto Citron,
Half barrel Currants,
Prunes, Almonds, Pecan Nuts, &c.,

Just received by

W. PRIOR.

Dec. 23. 90-3w

FOR SALE.

A SMART, intelligent NEGRO GIRL, nine or ten years old. For particulars, apply at this Office.

Dec. 19, 1845. 90tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed under a Decree of the Court of Equity, for the county of Cumberland, at Fall Term, 1845 a Commissioner to sell certain Real Estate in the Town of Fayetteville, owned jointly by himself and the heirs at Law of William Nott, dec'd, in pursuance of said decree, will expose to public sale at the Market House in said Town, on Monday the 26th day of January, 1846, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable Real Estate:

Lot corner Hay and Donaldson Streets,
Lot corner Hay and Robeson Streets.

The property will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds with approved security will be required.

JOHN D. STARR, Commiss'r.

Fayetteville, Dec. 23, 1845. 90-4w.

Shoes! Shoes!!

JUST received per Steamer "Evergreen" a handsome assortment of Ladies', Men's, Boys' and Children's SHOES. For sale very low.

A. J. ERAMBERT.

Dec. 23. 90-4w

BAKERY!

FRESH BREAD!

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends, and my old customers, that I am prepared to execute all orders in my line, at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and at prices moderate, such as baking Cakes of all descriptions for weddings or parties. I need scarcely add, that I will warrant any baking that may pass through my hands, as all who have heretofore been kind enough to give me their patronage know that my baking cannot be surpassed. I have also constantly on hand, Fresh BREAD, baked daily, Cakes, Biscuit and Crackers of all kinds, an assortment of Candies, Fruit, Nuts, &c. &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods, for Christmas presents, which I will sell cheap.

CHARLOTTE ELAM, Foot of Haymount, brick house joining C. R. Jones.

Dec. 23, 1846. 90-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Richmond, and the public generally, that he has just received and opened in the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, at the Stand formerly occupied by John C. Knight, Esq., a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, and Hardware,

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—Fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; fine bleached Muslins and Shirtings; Ginghams; Apron Checks; Alpacas and Calicoes, of various descriptions and the latest style; Muslin-de-Lains; Cashmere D'Ecosse; Vestings; Stocks;

POETRY.

THOUGHTS OF HEAVEN.

No sickness there,—
No weary wasting of the frame away
No fearful shrinking from the midnight air.
No dread of Summer's bright and fervid ray!

No hidden grief,
No wild and cheerless vision of despair,
No vain petition for a swift relief,
No tearful eyes, no broken hearts are there.

Care has no home
Within the realm of ceaseless prayer and song!
Its billows break away and melt in foam
Far from the mansions of the spirit throng!

The storm's black wing
Is never spread athwart celestial skies!
Its wailings blend not with the voice of Spring,
As some too tender flowret fades and dies!

No night distils
Its chilling dews upon the tender frame;
No moon is needed there! The light which fills
That land of glory from its Maker came!

No parted friends
O'er mournful recollections have to weep!
No bed of death enduring love attends
To watch the coming of a pulseless sleep!

No blasted flower
Or withered bud celestial gardens know!
No scorching blast or fierce descending shower
Scatters destruction like a ruthless foe!

No battle word
Startles the sacred host with fear, and dread!
The song of peace Creation's morning heard
Is sung wherever angel ministers do tread!

Let us depart
If home like this await the weary soul!
Look up thou stricken one! Thy wounded heart
Shall bleed no more at sorrow's stern control.

With faith our guide,
White robed and innocent to lead the way,
Why fear to plunge in Jordan's rolling tide,
And find the ocean of eternal day!

BABY TALK.

Where is the baby? Bless it's heart,—
Got sweet chicky honey?
Stop, wipe its handsy pandsys, now
Its face—so, that's a honey!
Now, just one kiss—there, run along,—
Well, really now, I do think
There never *was so* sweet a child!—
Now, really, what do *you* think?

THE WAY TO MAKE MILK.

A London paper gives a very laughable account of the arrest of a vender of "new milk from the cow," who was charged with stealing ten quarts of milk from Mr. Stevens, a dairy man.

"It was shown in evidence, that the prisoner purchased some milk of the prosecuter, filling up the pail from the "black cow," *i. e.*, the pump, an operation called "bobbing," and that when he went away, he took with him a pail of unstrained milk, the property of the prosecutor. One of the witnesses said it was a common practice with jobbing dealers in milk, to mix it with a large proportion of water.

The prisoner, in defence, said he would let out a few secrets of the milk trade. It was an old saying and a true one, "more milk was drunk in London in a fortnight, than all the cows in England give in a month." (Much laughter.) He bought six quarts of milk from Mrs. Gilbert, and he then went to the "black cow" and pumped eight or nine quarts of water into it. (Laughter.) Magistrate—What! upon six quarts of milk? Prisoner—Yes, sir; that's what we call bobbing the milk, and with a little chalk, rare milk it makes. (Roars of laughter.) Bless your Lordship, it's not the first time it's been done by thousands. (Continued laughter.)—Magistrate—I dare say not; and that's what you call bobbing the milk?

Prisoner: Yes, your worship. Mr. Stevens supplies the water. There is a very good supply, I can assure you. I mix my milk with water. We never sell it without water,—of course warm water is the best, 'cause then the people believe it's just been yielded by the cow. We add a little chalk to the score sometimes, and the customers don't mind it. Well, sir, Mr. Stevens came after me, and said, "You have some milk belonging to me," and I said, "I've nothing but what I paid for: my pails would'nt hold ten quarts more after the 'bob' I've put into it."—That's all, sir. (This address delivered with emphasis, created great amusement in court.)

The Magistrate said there was no doubt of the felony, and as regarded the present system of "bobbing," he had no doubt the public would be made acquainted with it. A more impudent defence it had not been his lot to hear for some time. He should commit the prisoner for stealing the pail full of unstrained milk.

Tasso's Wish.—Tasso being told that he had an opportunity of taking advantage of a very bitter enemy—"I wish not to plunder him," said he; "but there are things which I wish to take from him—not his honor, his wealth, nor his life, *but his ill will.*"

Tasso was as correct a christian as a poet; but his wish, probably, remained ungratified. Those who set themselves up for "bitter enemies," have nursed their wrath until it has grown into a mastership of the spirit. Imaginary rivalry creates a spirit of revenge never to be appeased, without *that* success which seldom attends such a bad feeling. A sense not of injuries received, but of injuries *done*, often perpetuates the "ill will;" and that mingled with a knowledge of kind intentions, and occasional favors *received*, by the unhappy "bitter enemy," fixes the "ill will," and makes it a part of the life of the "unhappy being." Of course, a good man would desire to take away the "ill will" of such a person; but as that is impossible, his best course is to let it operate. Nine times out of ten such persons turn, like the scorpion, upon themselves, and die by their own bite.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Typographia.—The Manchester *American* says:

Our types do not always make us say just what we intended. In a late number for 'The Hon. Noses Morris, tother stool' —read 'Hon. Moses Norris, the *Southern tool.*'

This is equal to the old erratum from a 'Western paper:'

For 'Bumbleton's Storm-destroying Porringers,' in our last paper, read 'Pennington's Worm-destroying Lozenges.'

50 BUSHELS OF SEED RYE, for sale.

Nov'r 25. JOHN D. WILLIAMS. 86tf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscriber by John Marsh, will be sold on Thursday the 1st of January next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, a Negro MAN about 25 years of age, known as Marsh's Jack. Terms at sale.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, *Trustee.*
Nov. 18, 1845. 86-ts

MINERAL SPRING ACAMEDY, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE vacations will be, hereafter, in the months of April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition, per month of four weeks, viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics,	$1 00
" English Grammar and Geography,	80
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c.	50

Admission for a month, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline of the mind in sound knowledge and religion.

H. McLAURIN.
Nov. 11, 1845. 86-tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store on the North West corner of the Market Square, one door North of Mr. James Kyle's, where they have received and are now receiving from the North, their FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold low for CASH.

ALEX. JOHNSON & CO.
October 21, 1845. 83tf

McAULAY'S Miscellanies: The Dog and the Sportsman; Late Nos. of Wiley & Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, consisting of Essays of Elia, (Charles Lamb;) Hazlitt's Table Talk; Bubbles from the Brunnen: Prose and Verse by Thos. Hood; the Character and Genius of Burns, by Professor Wilson; and The Indicator and Companion, by Leigh Hunt.

Youatt on the Horse; Big Bear of Arkansas; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

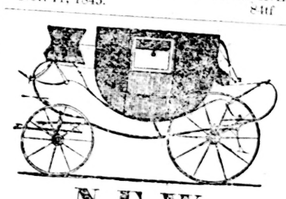
Sale of Valuable Land.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, I shall expose to sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1846, that VALUABLE LOT on Hay street, nearly opposite the late Lafayette Hotel, and adjoining the Observer Printing Office, known as the Fuller Lot, formerly occupied by S. W. Tillinghast & Co. The Lot fronts 38 feet on Hay street. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

A. A. T. SMITH, Clerk & Master.
Nov. 15, 1845. 84ts

JUST Received and for sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf



NEW Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coaches, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of LAND lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of **1000** Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.
Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind;—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases;—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

A Valuable Medicine. The Best of PILLS. IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW GOOOODS. Just Received, MY FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

IN my line, which I have selected with great care, (and bought with cash principally,) among which are—

Super super black CLOTH,
Woaded Electorate wool-dyed ditto,
Double-milled brown Cloth, } these are superior.
Ditto invisible green ditto, }
Blue Cloth, a good assortment,
Invisible green Cloth, a good assortment,
Olive Cloth, do. do.
Cadet, steel mixed, drab, gold mixed Cloths, &c.
Single-milled black Cassimere for Vesting, very fine,
Double-milled black Cassimere,
Drab Cassimere,
Fancy Cassimeres, a variety of patterns,
Black Silk Velvet of the very best quality,
Black Silk Satin for Vests, of the best quality,
Common Silk Satin Vesting, a good assortment,
Woolen Velvet Vesting.

A good assortment of Trimmings; Silk Surges; Selicias; Buttons; Cloak Fastenings; Waddings; Wigans, &c. &c.

TRIMMINGS that may be wanted, put up to order on the most favorable terms.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work well and fashionably made up.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
October 28, 1845. 82-tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Laines; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do.; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lambs Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, (Rio and Java;) green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Colgates ditto; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Litharge; Saleratus; Lamp black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL, Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by carefull and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS,
Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

NEW CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for fresh supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in mats, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Alspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.

PERFUMERY.

Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears', Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS**, suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES**, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.

October 22, 1845. W. PRIOR. 81tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by

October 22, 1845. W. PRIOR. 81tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of

Sept. 22. E. J. HALE.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store formerly occupied by W. L. Gilmore, three doors above Liberty Point, opposite G. W. McDonald's Saddle Establishment, where they are now receiving a NEW SELECTION of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING,

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Call soon and see. Their Goods will be sold low.

LEIBENSTEIN & BROTHER.
Sept. 27, 1845. 78tf

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING emarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 *Brown Cotton Shirtings,*
Ditto 30 *inch do do ditto,*
Ditto 4-4 *do do Sheetings,*
Ditto 32 *inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,*
Ditto 39 *inch do do do do ditto.*
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Frior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO., No. 9 North Front Street, PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., }
E. J. Hale, Esq., } N. C.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

FOR SALE, a few hundred bushels,—excellent food for Hogs. Price $2 a bushel, deliverable on or after the 1st of November. Apply to Dr. H. M. Turner, or Robert B. Smith, near McNeill's Ferry, Cumberland county.

Oct. 21, 1845. 81tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW Fashionable Goods.

H. LEETE,

(PERSON STREET,)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Caficoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.

(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Chas. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Saml S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company offering Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 92	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 64	1 84	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 36	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 88	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS.**

Sept. 22. E. J. HALE.

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*
September 1, 1845. 75-6m

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

☞ "An Examination of the Arguments brought out by the Right Reverend Roman Catholic Bishop Reynolds, in a Discourse delivered in Fayetteville, N. C., in November 1845, in proof of the Real Presence in the so-called Sacrifice of the Mass," &c., "by J. H. Pearce." For sale at the Observer Bookstore.

Dec. 2.

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

John D. Williams, AT HIS NEW STAND,

IS now opening AN ENTIRELY FRESH Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, of latest styles, viz:—Cashmere-d'Ecosses, Rep, Cashmeres, Muslin-de-Lains, (Ombra shade,) Alpacas, Silks, and fine Prints. Also, for Evening Dresses, Rainbow, Ombra shaded, Pink, Blue, and White Embroidered Tarleton Muslins; French and Worked over and under Collars and under Sleeves; corded and hair cloth Skirts, (white and black;) double revired and fine hem stitched Handkerchiefs; Silk, Merino and Cotton Hose; Rosette, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Gloves and Mitts; Cruel and Canvass; fine Needles; Pins; Hooks and Eyes; Silver Thimbles; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Buffalo ditto; ditto Buffalo, Horn and Ivory Toilet ditto; Milanese, Florence, Straw, (fine white,) Silk and black Bombazine Bonnets; Crape Lecce, black, white, purple, straw, blue and pink col'd lace and small Worsted and Merino Shawls.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, steel mixed, Cadet mixed, and Beaver Cloths; plain black, doe-skin, blue and fancy Cassimeres; black Velvet and worsted Velvet striped and corded Silk and Satin Vestings; fancy and plain black Cravats; Cloak Lining of superior quality and newest style; fashionable Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Merino ditto; Half Hose; Coat Trimmings; together with Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Negro Blankets, large and of superior quality; fine Whitney and Mackinaw Bed ditto, from 9 to 12 quarters; fine three ply Carpetings; common ditto; green and fancy Furniture Cloths; a large stock of Kip Brogans and Negro Shoes; Women's coarse and fine Shoes and Slippers; Men's heavy Boots; Wool and low priced Fur Hats; fine and common Caps, (Fur and Cloth;) Saddles; fine and cheap quality Wagon and Riding Bridles; Wagon Whips; Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 inch; Bale Rope and Twine; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Loaf Sugar; fine Family Teas, (Black, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson;) superior Indigo; Madder; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Alum; Borax; Sails; Copperas; fancy Soap; Starch; Blacksmiths' Tools; fine and common Crockery at retail; Trace Chains; Collins' Axes; Sole Leather; Letter and Writing Paper; Curry Combs; Iron Mortars; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; FINE CHEWING TOBACCO; together with almost every article to be found in any Store in the place, all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store House (foot of Haymount) formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

October 8, 1845. 79tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles Le Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phalen,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Suydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, *Pres't.*
JOSEPH B. NONES, *Vice Pres't.*
NICHOLAS CARROLL, *Sec'y.*
Capt. SAML CANDLER, *Marine Insp.*
Also, Insp. for "Lloy'd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incoporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Fifty-three Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of Wm. Johnson, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

W. P. JOHNSON.
Nov. 8, 1845. 84-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his BOOK STORE to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand where he has occupied for twelve years past. He is now receiving, via Warsaw, his full supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers.

Sept. 20. E. J. HALE.

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' and TURNER & HUGHES' ALMANAC for sale single, or in quantities, by

E. J. HALE.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones or Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Dropsy, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from the injudicious use of the Mercury